The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continuance of the Civil War in France.

The Versailles Troops Uniformly Successful.

DETAILS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

Reorganization of the Regular Army by McMahon.

The Thiers Government Becoming Quite Unpopular.

The Insurgents Confess Their Recent Defeats.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Further Successes by the Versailles Troops—Losses of the Insurgents.

VERSAILLES, April 8.—A circular issued by President THIERS, and bearing date of the 7th, says: "Yesterday the *gendarmerie* carried the insurgent position at Courbevoie, and today the bridge at Neuilly was carried by the Government troops. Gen. MONTAUDON (MONTAUBAN?) was slightly and Gen. PECHOT seriously wounded. The losses of the insurgents are immense, and the positions captured are of decisive importance." A special dispatch from Versailles to the London *Telegraph*, says the Assemblists have advanced to Porte Maillot, and hold a position under the ramparts. Forts d'Issy and Vicetre have ceased firing. Paris has only provisions for two days. The collapse of the insurrection is imminent.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch from Marseilles, of today's date, reports the city tranquil. MM. CREMIEUX, PELLISSIER, and some other members of the insurrectionary Committee, have been arrested and imprisoned to await trial.

Character of the Struggle—Details of Recent Movements.

PARIS, April 7—6 o'clock P. M., via LONDON, April 8.—The fighting is terrible. The Nationals on Thursday night reoccupied the barricade at Neuilly, and it was today fiercely attacked by the batteries of the Versailles Army. The Nationals defended the position with mitrailleuses, which had been mounted on the barricade. There was a perfect rain of shells from the Versailles batteries until 4½ o'clock P. M., when it became apparent that a direct assault was intended by the Government forces. The movement proved a feint, however, for instead of following it up, the Versailles troops advanced upon both right and left flanks of the barricade. There was for the space of an hour a rapid and effective fire of musketry, and then the fighting increasing in intensity, the Committee hastily advanced two fresh battalions of infantry, supported by eight guns. Crowds of women and children were in a dangerous position near the Arch of Triumph, watching with the utmost anxiety the changing scenes of the battle-field. The fire of the artillery has up to this time spared the *enceinte*. The Nationals resist the advance of the Assemblists with determination, and will defend every inch of the streets, should the Assemblists succeed in entering the city.

There is a strong concentration of Nationals in the Place Vendome, and many pieces of artillery in the court-yard of the Palais Royal, and in front of the Church of the Madeleine.

The utmost bitterness toward the Versailles Government pervades the public mind, but the portions of Paris remote from the scene of conflict are to all appearances calm.

Change in the Command of the National Guard—Organization of the Versailles Army by McMahon.

LONDON, April 8—11½ P. M.—Advices from Paris of today state that LADISLAS DOMBROWSKI has been appointed to succeed Gen. BERGERET in command of the National Guard. The Nationals remained all of Friday night in their positions at the Bridge of Neuilly. A dispatch from Versailles, this evening, says the entire army is now under command of Marshal MCMAHON, and has been divided into four corps, of which one held in reserve has Gen. VINOY at its head, while the others have been ordered into active service, under command of Gens. L'ADMIRAULT, CISSEY and DUBARAIL. The National Assembly having voted an amendment to the Election law, to the effect that all Mayors throughout France shall be chosen by the people, the Government insisted upon having the appointment of some of them placed in its hands. M. THIERS even threatening to resign if that power was not confided to the Government. The Chamber thereupon, by a decisive majority, sustained the Government, and agreed to the appointment of Mayors in all towns having over 20,000 inhabitants. There is a good deal of small-pox at Dieppe.

Insurgent Confession of Defeat—Escape of General Henry.

LONDON, April 9—3 A. M.—A dispatch from Paris, dated the 8th, confirms the accounts received from Versailles, and admits that the Government troops carried the barricade at Neuilly at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. The *Verité* announces that Gen. HENRY has arrived in Paris, having escaped from prison at Versailles by stabbing the guard, while the latter was handing food to the General.

UNITED ITALY.

The Question of Alliances—Affairs in Rome—Indemnity for Florence—Tidings from Spain—The Departure of the New Queen.

From Our Own Correspondent

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 14, 1871.

One of the effects of the great war just brought to a close, has been to cause embarrassment to Italy in the choice of future alliances. This country owes a debt of grateful recognition of about equal magnitude to Prussia and to France, and an effort has been made both by the Government and in public discussions, not to violate the rule of impartiality, whether in conduct or in criticism, during the progress of the tremendous, but by no means uncertain struggle. For the future Italy only asks friendliness from her old allies, and to be allowed, without molestation, to complete her work. At the same time there are not a few who hold that the country should be bound by a special agreement with reference to the contingency of future conflicts of interest, to one or another of the more powerful States. Some one most inclined to Prussia, or now united Germany, others to France, the elder but sometimes uncertain friend, while Austria and England, and even Russia, are not unfrequently named. But all are agreed that a first necessity, and more important than all foreign alliances, is to have the country financially strong and well armed. And in this, without doubt, the future safety of the country will be found.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

At Rome the jar of the passions and interests of opposing parties is constantly threatening to bring on a conflict; but happily not with the prospect of very destructive results, as the forces of the divided family are so unequally matched. The most recent case reported is the affair of the Jesus Church, at present the most frequented by the friends of the Pontiff, and where, during the Lent preaching, some pretty plain speaking has been indulged by Father TOMMASI and others of the clergy appointed this year to instruct the people in that temple. There are a great many in Rome from other parts of the Kingdom, professed friends of the government, whose zeal now and then gets the better of their patience, which it is but truth to say, is now and then severely tried by some of the more out-spoken of the clerical party. As the report goes, among the other causes which brought on the riot within and without the church, in which there was a mingling of various cries, the using of canes and clubs, with the wounding of half a dozen and the arrest of three times that number of priests and others, was insulting words used by DON RAPHAEL COLLATTI to one of the municipal guard, "out of this place excommunicated vassal, profaner of the temple, this place is not for such as thee." It is reported that this language was used at the moment the priest was passing into the sacristy, after the ceremony of the mass. The bystanders fell upon the priest and despoiled him of his clerical robes, and put him under arrest, and then followed general confusion and the clearing of the church. Such scenes are liable now at any time to occur, such is the excitement of feeling, and considerable prudence is needed on the part of the authority to see to it that its agents do not go too far in their eagerness to put restraint upon what is said and done within the walls of the Church.

INDEMNITY FOR FLORENCE.

Parliament has moved the indemnity to the City of Florence in a form which will help to make the weight of the great debt, mostly contracted during the past five years, for improvements here, less heavily felt by the owners of property. A credit is to be opened in the great register of the debt of the State, for a sum, which at five per cent., will give to the city an annual interest of more than a million of francs. Before the capital was brought here, the municipal debt was of moderate amount, but in the short period of half a dozen years it has been rapidly augmented, and now does not fall much below one hundred millions of francs. In addition to the money compensation, Parliament has ordered that any public buildings which are now occupied by the offices of the General Government, and not any longer needed on the transfer of the Departments to Rome, may be taken by the municipality for its uses. By these acts of liberality harmonious relations are preserved between the parties, and they will part good friends. The extensive and judicious improvements made in Florence in the past five years show how much the Italians, with energy and a generous expenditure, are able to bring to pass, when they with heart and hand once set about the work. What has been accomplished here we should have no reason to be ashamed of, since it added to the embellishment of one of our cities. There is much work well done, which will contribute to public utility when the brief experience of Florence as capital of the Italian kingdom is an historic fact of the remote past.

TIDINGS FROM SPAIN.

The wife of AMEDEO I., King of Spain, for reasons of family convenience and ill-health, delayed for more than two months to follow her husband to their new country. Yesterday she has arrived safely and joined her husband in the capital, and the domestic and courtly circle is complete. We learn also that the Spaniards have discovered in the face of their new sovereign a resemblance to the portraits of their great King PHILIP II. It is a good sign, and if not of sufficient importance to be cited as an historic parallel, there is promise in it of a growing harmony of sympathies. Spain, like Italy, is trying the experiment of adopting principles of common sense in the direction of civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and it is not less than our duty to hope with a fair prospect of success. ANGELICO.

Americans Abroad.

List of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:

At the London office, for the week ending March 25, 1871: *New-York*—E. Hepple Hall, Col. J. M. Macles, William P. Hall and wife, Mrs. M. A. Connelly, W. H. Scott and wife, E. M. Knox, A. H. Grote, Mme. Huches, John H. Gafrey, James E. Crane, Louis Kendel, Dr. Charles D. Smith and wife, William H. Underhill, H. T. Sherman, Gen. M. T. McMahon, George C. Taylor, W. M. Kelly, R. A. Powers, John M. Catlin, S. Woolsey and wife, C. Lester, R. B. Kimball, G. H. Hazeltine, G. D. Chapman, Miss Florence A. Rice, Wm. H. Wyatt and family.

Boston—George W. Coburn and wife, Albert Thompson and family, C. H. Shaw, Miss M. E. Hemmenway and Miss Ball-Hughes, Miss E. Adams, J. S. Watson, William Read, Jr., and wife, F. A. Walker, Miss C. A. Pope, Miss E. A. Pope, C. A. Hewins, J. W. Hall.

New-Haven, Conn.—William E. Sanford, wife and family, Edward F. Bradley.

Cleveland, Ohio—E. C. Stanley, Mrs. E. C. Stanley, Harbeck, A. Stanley.

Mansfield, Ohio—J. H. Lawrill.

California—Dr. Harkness.

Philadelphia—Wm. W. Woodhull, Pay-master United States Navy.

Army of the Loire—Gen. Carroll Tevis.

San Francisco—Mr. Melvin Smith.

Cincinnati—Mrs. T. Emery, Mrs. A. S. Hanks, Dr. Jas. D. Webb, Mrs. Geo. Carlisle, Misses Carlisle.

Chicago—Robt. L. Fabian and wife, H. T. Dickey and family, Mrs. A. M. Shumway and daughter, Rev. E. D. Burnett.

Baltimore—S. Wilkins Cragg, W. N. Haines.

Northport, L. I.—Rev. G. D. Mercer.

Portland, Me.—F. Barnes, Jr.

Lake Forest, Ill.—W. J. Fabian.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio—Albert Simon.

Bradford—Col. Yates Sibleck. (Consul at Bradford.) Chas. Y. Selleck.

Japan—T. S. Mitsuni.

Paris—Rev. C. C. Lamson, Henry Fielding.

Bordeaux—Capt. D. Vaisnart.

America—Lieut. F. W. Crocker, Master R. M. Day, Dr. H. Robbins, Dr. Chas. R. Collin, (American dentists.) A. N. Mitchell.

Louisville, Ky.—Rev. W. H. Platt.

Massachusetts—J. P. Terry.

London—S. Benticon.

Ansonia—Dr. Goodenough.

The following are the list of arrivals at our Paris House for the week ending March 25:

Paris—C. H. A. Carter, Dr. C. A. Dubouchet, H. C. Dorsie, W. Bellamy, Jr., Mrs. Clara Stephson, Eugene Duval.

London—Lieut. Pettitin, Capt. Hugo Forbes, Ebenezer Pocock and family.

New-York City—John W. Catlin, Arthur Gaffre, H. A. Cargill and wife, Miss. C. Cargill, Miss Laura Cargill, Mme. L. Harris, Jas. Hermann, John R. Gaffney, Alex. M. Hayes, James A. Bain, J. A. McGahon, John Crunther and wife, Esq. F. Daly, Douglas A. Levien, Geo. Buckham, Chas. Lanier, E. P. Tracy, Wm. R. Duncan.

New-York—D. Geo. W. Hosmer.

Boston—John Ware, Miss Emily S. Pope, Miss C. Augusta Pope, J. M. Drummond and family.

Michigan—A. H. Gibson.

Hartford, Conn.—H. C. White.

California—J. P. McCaulay.

United States Navy—Dr. Edwin R. Denby, Mrs. Edwin Denby.

Pennsylvania—W. Summonton.

United States Army—Gen. W. Merritt.

Essex—R. Herlapen.

Leipsic—American Vice-Consul.

St. Louis—Mrs. Susan P. Stevens.

Alabama—Amédée Mosher.

Edinburgh—Thomas Wilson.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Irving-Weed Quarrel—Action of the Assembly—The State Aid Bill—Repayment of Drafted Men—Report of the Judiciary Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 8, 1871.

As the session opened this morning the eyes of the members sought the seats of the two gentlemen who last night approved themselves the pugilistic representatives of the House of Assembly. Mr. IRVING sat quietly in his seat, neither preoccupied or fearsome, but waiting apparently for some development from the House. Mr. WEED'S seat was unoccupied, but before expectation and doubt had given birth to any serious fears, the gentleman came in looking very pale, while over his sinister eye a large green patch hid the clouded orb that set so luridly before the fist of the indomitable member from New-York. At 9 o'clock the Committee of Investigation met, but finding that the number of witnesses was greater than they had supposed, they adjourned until 2 o'clock this P. M. Early in the session Mr. FIELDS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed by this House, April 1, 1871, to investigate the difficulty arising between the gentleman from New-York, Mr. IRVING, and the gentleman from Clinton, Mr. WEED, be and they are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, and the following-named members of this House are hereby required to appear before said Committee, on notice from said Committee, to give their testimony before such Special Committee as to all facts and circumstances within their knowledge touching said difficulty, viz.: Bennett of Steuben, Aiken of Kings, Blackall of Albany, Baker of Washington, Flannagan of Franklin, O'Brien of New-York, and Smith, Burdick and Forbes, clerks of the Assembly.

Upon the reading of this resolution it seemed as if only the particular friends of Mr. IRVING were to be heard, since, with the exception of Mr. BAKER and Mr. BLACKALL, the parties mentioned in the resolution were such. Appreciating this point, LITTLEJOHN asked, "Can any person be summoned before the Committee, if we adopt this resolution, except the persons mentioned in it?"

Mr. FIELDS—Certainly. The House only can command the presence of members, and we wish their presence before the Committee.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—I suppose that this Committee, being ordered to investigate the matter by the House, have the same power to compel attendance as the Assembly itself.

Mr. ALVORD—Let the resolution be so amended that any person can be called.

If there was a little game, this exposure upset it, and the power to call any person was conferred upon the Committee. The scene around the Assembly Chamber is peculiarly exciting. Here and there little knots of members are standing, while in the Clerk's room and the lobby larger bodies discuss the matter. The feeling is strong against the gentleman from New-York, not so much from this difficulty as from the aggressive manner that has characterized his action during the session. The close division of the House has prevented any organization by which one man could rule its members, and the presence of Mr. LITTLEJOHN and Mr. ALVORD make it impossible to push through obnoxious measures by the mere power of physical force. Several members have privately expressed themselves in favor of expulsion, and it is not impossible that that will be the result of this little unpleasantness in the Democratic ranks. Tammany Hall is very powerful, but the country Democracy cannot much longer carry the money-pressure of TWEED and the physical tyranny of Mr. IRVING. Had this trouble arisen from a cause over which honorable men could differ, there might be some excuse, but the bill which was proposed to be pushed forward by the vote, pending which the fracas occurred, is one that outrages every sense of propriety. It was the second one of its kind, and proposed to repeal a portion of the charter of the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company. No complaint has ever been made against this corporation, whose standing and reputation are almost first among the organizations of this State. That a Democratic committee should present such a bill, and that over it a couple of Democratic members entered into a personal conflict, is an episode that will be long remembered by the people of this State. The manners of a primary election in one of the lower Wards of New-York City, entering into the discussion of laws that are understood to be enacted for the benefit of the people! Surely the people can stand much and are long suffering, if they excuse and indorse, at the next election, such shameful outrages upon their dignity, yes, upon their decency.

THE STATE AID BILL.

The bill appropriating $2,000,000 to the Midland and Adirondack Railroad, was this morning passed by a vote of 81 to 23. This bill has been the especial work of Mr. LITTLEJOHN during this session, and he has labored very successfully, as is seen by the vote. The opinion seems to be very strong that the Governor will treat this as he last year did one of a similar tenor, but the President of the Midland is sanguine that he has at last gained his point. The bill limits the bounty of the State to trunk lines by prohibiting all roads to participate in its advantages unless they contemplate a distance of 150 miles and have already built a distance of sixty miles. There was some little objection made by members who represented districts through which shorter roads were proposed, but they found no loop-hole on which to hang their demands. The fact was so patent that unless the bill was limited to trunk lines the Executive veto would be applied, that members refused to consider the appeals of gentlemen representing the short cross-roads in the State.

REPAYMENT OF DRAFTED MEN.

The Judiciary Committee today reported upon the bill and petitions that have, all through the session, been presented in favor of repaying drafted men the amounts paid by them for substitutes or for commutation. The Committee says that the bill proposes to authorize the raising of money by tax to pay to each of the following classes of persons $300: Drafted men who served until honorably discharged; drafted men who furnished substitutes; drafted men who paid commutation. The report says that the class of persons who should receive State bounty are those in the first class, but further calls attention to a class who are entirely overlooked by the bill, viz.: the representatives of those who went into the service as drafted men and who were killed or died.

The report states that the quota required from a city or town under any particular draft was, in many cases, chiefly supplied by special effort, without any actual draft taking place, although in most cases this was done by public money, still this should be included in any computation that is made to fully present the subject. The Adjutant-General has furnished the following figures on the totals of the several drafts made in 1863 and 1864:

Drafted and held to service	3,216
Drafted and furnished substitutes	13,778
Furnished substitutes, prior to draft	14,899
Furnished representative recruits	66
Making a total of	49,782

These are the results of the drafts, and do not include volunteers. The report appeals to the sense of justice in the people, that if the drafted men are to be entitled to this bounty, those men who went voluntarily to the defense of their country should also be entitled. In this view the number of volunteers should also be stated, and are given as follows:

Under call of April 15, 1861	16,905
Under act of Congress July 22, 1861	130,221
Under call of July 2, 1862	59,708
Under call of Aug. 4, 1862	19,199
Under call of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864	80,482
Under call of March 14, 1864	40,617
Under call of Dec. 19, 1864	26,120
Making a total of	400,253

By adding the 49,782 drafted men we have a grand total of 450,035 men who, at three hundred dollars each, would extract from the State Treasury the vast sum of $135,010,500. None of the men included in the above statement were of a less term of service than two years. A small number of these men received $50 and $75 bounty from the State, but the deduction of the amount of bounties so paid would amount to less than ten per cent. of the total amount. The Committee close with the following:

Are the people of the several counties willing to raise and pay their share of this enormous amount. In some of the counties bounties at the rate of $300 have already been raised and paid, but in no county would the amount of the bounties so raised and paid be equal to one-fourth of the amount the county would have to raise and pay if bounties were authorized to volunteers and conscripts. Are the people ready and willing to raise the amount necessary for these purposes? That point can only be decided by the people themselves, and it should be passed upon by them with a full understanding of the entire amount they will have to pay if this policy is initiated. The Legislature surely should not inaugurate such a policy. It was not elected for any such purpose, and to prevent a burden to be imposed upon the people of the several counties in the unguarded manner proposed in the bill referred to the Committee, or in any manner, unless sanctioned by the people, would be a wrong and probably a fatal step. The Committee then conclude with a resolution that the report be printed in two papers in each county, representing each political party. Mr. HILL, of Chemung, dissented from the report, and will present a minority report. To enable him to do this the report of the majority was laid upon the table, with the understanding that it could be called up at any time.

Investigation by the Assembly Committee in the Weed-Irving Case.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Irving-Weed Investigation Committee sat to-day with closed doors. Messrs. BURDICK, SMITH and FORBES, Clerks of the House, who were near the parties at the time of the assault, were examined. There is a strong sentiment in favor of expelling Mr. IRVING. The examination continued till 6½ P. M., when the Committee adjourned to Monday afternoon.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Saturday, April 8.

Mr. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution that the Committee appointed to investigate the difficulty between Mr. IRVING, of New-York, and Mr. WEED, of Clinton, be authorized to send for persons and papers, also to summon the following members as witnesses: Messrs. Bennett, Aitken, Baker, Blackall, Flannagan, O'Brien, and all other members deemed necessary; also the following clerks of the House: Messrs. SMITH, BURDICK and FORBES. Also that the Committee have further time in which to make their report. Mr. FIELDS announced that the Committee would meet this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills for this City were passed:

Providing for the improvement of First-avenue, New-York, by widening the same; for the improvement of Carr-avenue, Morrisania; to incorporate the Equitable Loan and Trust Company.

The bills appropriating $1,000,000 in 1871, and $1,000,000 in 1872 to the Adirondack and Oswego Midland Railroad was then presented, providing to amend the charter of the New-York Loan and Improvement Company; to authorize the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, to increase its capital; to incorporate the City Loan and Trust Company, of New-York; providing compensation for taking stenographic notes in the Courts of New-York; to incorporate the Water-works Company in Ithica.

Mr. LEARNARD moved a recommittal for amendment, the effect of which would be to include the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and GLEASON earnestly opposed the motion, and it was lost.

The bill was then passed—81 to 24.

DRAFT REIMBURSEMENTS.

Mr. FIELDS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the proposition to refund moneys paid by drafted men for substitutes. The Committee are of opinion that the proposition should be submitted to the people before any action is taken, and proceeded to argue against the principle by the ground that the representatives of those who went to the front and there perished are not to receive any of this donation, nor they who have returned maimed and disabled for the active duties of life. They are also of opinion that if drafted men are to be paid, then those who volunteered should also be paid, and adding the two together the sum required to pay all would be $135,010,500. In order that this subject may be brought before the people, the Committee recommend the publication of the report in two papers in each county of the State, and that the expense of such publication be paid out of the Contingent Fund.

Mr. D. D. HILL stated he was preparing a minority report, and asked that the matter be laid on the table for the present, which was agreed to.

After the passage of some unimportant bills the Assembly adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

BILLY FORRESTER.

A Sketch of His Life and His Crimes, as Told by an Acquaintance—His Visit to Mobile at the Time of the Murder of Mr. Nathan.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, April 4.

The recent arrest in this city of a man supposed to be FORRESTER, the celebrated cracksman and safe-blower, whom Police Superintendent KELSO, of New-York, believes to be one of the murderers of Mr. NATHAN, has already been mentioned in the *Avalanche*. It is known that FORRESTER, who is probably the most noted burglar in the United States, was in Memphis a few weeks ago. Everything in connection with him will be read with interest at the present time, and an *Avalanche* reporter "interviewed" an old acquaintance of the noted "operator," obtaining from him the story of FORRESTER'S life, which contains enough thrilling incidents for a dozen novels. After giving a description of FORRESTER, whom he called "Billy," the old acquaintance continued:

HIS EARLY YEARS.

He who is known as BILLY FORRESTER, which is an alias, was born in Scotland in 1835, and at an early age removed with his parents, who were hard-working, honest people, to this country, landing in New-York. BILLY was a little wild in his younger days, but was always regarded as an honest, hard-working lad until the year 1865, when he was "shanghaied," or pressed into service upon a sailing vessel bound for California. During the voyage he was handled very roughly by the Captain and other officers of the vessel, and upon the ship's arrival in California he deserted her. Penniless he was, like many another honest young fellow, led into mischief of one kind and another, until he gradually bloomed forth as a full-blown thief, one that would do almost anything except murder, for the sake of money. He stayed out there for three or four years, until he became well known, and he was regarded as a very dangerous character, from his well-known skill and smartness. Just before the beginning of the war, he left California, and went East, going to New-York, where he soon became well known, and from there he visited most of the Southern and Eastern cities.

AN ILLINOIS CRIME.

In 1869 he was convicted of breaking into a house in a small town in Illinois, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Joliet Penitentiary. Soon after he was put in the Penitentiary several of the prisoners, including FORRESTER, broke out one time, the officers and made their escape. He was captured in a short time, and retired to prison only to make a second escape in a similar manner. It was some months before he was captured the second time, and when taken back, the officials offered to procure him a free pardon if he would give the name of the faithless guardian. This he refused to do, although some of his companions in the first attempt to escape accepted the offer when made to them, and they received their discharge, while FORRESTER served out every day of his time.

IN PRISON AGAIN.

After his discharge from Joliet he roamed around the country, closely watched by the Police, who all regarded him as a "lightning gun," until the Spring of 1869, when he was again captured for breaking into a house in the suburbs of Chicago, and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment in Joliet. In company with a party, he had broken into a gentleman's residence and lifted his silver-ware and valuables in a way calculated to make that person a pauper, and they were leisurely proceeding back to the city when they were surprised by the Police and captured, with the stolen property in their possession. Sentence was passed upon him, and he was removed to Joliet in June of that year.

TWO MORE CAPTURES.

He remained for about six weeks, when he succeeded in making his escape, as he had done seven years before. He kept out of the way of the detectives until the 1st of October, when he was captured in St. Louis and returned to prison. only to remain there about a month, when he again succeeded in making his escape, and has since been free. Knowing that he could not stay in that portion of the country any longer, he proceeded directly to Boston, where he was shortly afterward married to a young woman whose uncle is the proprietor of the Florence Hotel, in that city, going from there with his wife to New-York City, and from thence to Philadelphia, where he was captured upon the charge of being an escaped convict, by a couple of PINKERTON'S men, and taken to their office and placed in a secure cell, which was prepared expressly for the safe keeping of dangerous characters. This was in June of last year, and the officers upon arresting him placed him in the cell, first having removed all his clothing except an undershirt and a pair of drawers, as a precautionary measure to deter him from making his escape, thinking a man in that state of undress could hardly go through the streets, even if he should make his escape, without being captured again. It was late in the night when he was stripped and placed in the cell, and the officers, thinking that he was securely confined, became elated over their important capture, and going into an adjoining room, indulged in a good time, making considerable noise in their jollity. With but a scrap of iron which he had managed to conceal from the officers, FORRESTER succeeded in picking the lock of the cell, and made his escape.

HUMBUGGING A POLICEMAN.

Going out on the street he was in a little while met by a policeman, who wanted to know what he was doing out at that time of the morning in such a dress. FORRESTER very innocently replied to the officer a sad story of having been induced to go into a house of ill-fame, where he had been robbed not only of his money and clothing, but had been put out on the street. The officer, after hearing his story, insisted upon FORRESTER accompanying him to the house, where he would arrest the thieves. This kind request was refused by BILLY, who said that he lived just around the corner, and he would go home and put on some clothing, and then go down to the police office and make a report. He failed to turn up nicely that evening, and allowed him to go on, and in a little while he reached the house of some friends, and procured a suit of clothing.

ONCE MORE IN THE FOLD.

Not thinking it advisable to stay in Philadelphia any longer, he took rather an abrupt departure, going to Pittsburg, where he was again caught by some more of PINKERTON'S men. Knowing of his escape from Philadelphia, and having a profound respect for his skill and cunning, they started him directly with him for Joliet. They had proceeded but a short distance, when FORRESTER, by some means, diverted their attention from him and jumped from the train, while under full headway, with his usual good luck succeeding in making his escape, and returned with his wife, who had followed him all the time, to New-York.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Soon after his return from New-York, he was one day, while standing in front of THE ALLEN'S saloon, accosted by still another of the ubiquitous PINKERTON'S men, who endeavored to arrest him. Not liking to go with him, FORRESTER commenced struggling and crying for help. THE ALLEN, hearing him, ran to the door, and, seeing a big man pounding a little one, (the detective was a large man,) went to the little one's assistance, and, giving the big man a clip under the ear, sent him to the ground several feet away, thus giving the little one a chance to get away, which he improved by running through the house and making good his escape. Seeing that he could not be let alone in the East, he, with his wife, left for New-Orleans, where he arrived a few days later. Only about four days after his arrival there, he was arrested and word sent to PINKERTON to come after him; but before that gentleman could get there, FORRESTER was again at liberty, this time by reason of a writ of habeas corpus, which his friends sued out for him.

SOUTHERN MEANDERINGS.

Leaving New-Orleans he traveled through the various river towns until the day before the Nathan murder, when he was in Mobile, from which place he telegraphed to his wife, who was at JOHN CONNORS', No. 36 Girard-street, New-Orleans, to send him $50, as he was out of money and wished to return home. She sent him the money by a friend, and that same night he arrived in New-Orleans. The morning after the murder, CONNORS came into the room where FORRESTER and his wife were, and read to them the telegraphic account of it. The first he knew of being suspected of having committed the murder was the arrival in New-Orleans of a party of New-York officers, who entered into negotiations with certain parties for his arrest, stating what they wanted him for.

A ST. LOUIS DETECTIVE'S OFFER.

JOHN EAGAN, the big Western "fly cop," was also down there, and had CONNORS to meet him in a certain room, when he offered to give him $5,000 if he would "turn up" FORRESTER. That individual was all the time in an adjoining room, and heard every word that passed between them. CONNORS asked EAGAN what it was that he wanted with FORRESTER that caused him to offer so much money. "The Government wants him," was the reply. Asking for a little time to think the matter over, CONNORS investigated things, and found out for what it was that EAGAN wanted FORRESTER, and also that the $5,000 offered for him was a mere trifle as money. Upon ascertaining the latter fact, CONNORS said he would do nothing in the matter, and EAGAN, after waiting around a few days, was compelled to leave without him.

FORRESTER IN MEMPHIS.

After that, FORRESTER worked around in the different towns until the middle of February, when he came to this city, and was, while here, seen by several persons, who, at that time, did not know that he was wanted for anything particular, and he was not troubled. After staying here two or three days, he left for Louisville. While he was here EAGAN came after him, but instead of going directly to the detectives went to some outsiders—former officers—and told them that he would give $1,000 (good money) for FORRESTER, although he did not say for what he wanted him. FORRESTER saw EAGAN at a distance shortly after he arrived here, and knowing that he could not stay longer, with safety to himself, left for Louisville, where he was for about two weeks, when Detective BLIGH, of that city, made it so warm for him that he again left, and this time disappeared, as he has never been seen since by any one that knew him.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

While in New-Orleans, previous to his visit to Memphis, and after EAGAN had been there, FORRESTER wrote a letter to Chief KELSO, of New-York, offering to give himself up for trial on the Nathan murder charge, if he would procure a pardon for him, releasing him from the time which was hanging over him at Joliet. He also sent friends to New-York to see the Chief, and try to get him a pardon, offering to give himself up for trial if the pardon was procured. But Chief KELSO said he would get no pardon for him; he could catch him anyhow. FORRESTER'S reason for dodging the officers is thirteen years' sentence hanging over him at Joliet. He says he cannot live that long, as he is now in bad health, and to give himself up would be to be tried for his life on the Nathan murder case, and then upon his innocence being proven—as, he says, can be, by an *alibi*—they would send him back to Joliet to hard work.

In speaking of the murder, four weeks since, FORRESTER said: "It is just like this with me now—they will try me on this Nathan murder, and they will do everything in their power to convict me. I can easily prove that I was not within a thousand miles of New-York at the time; and then back I go to Joliet, to work like a dog all my life. I won't live thirteen years, so they will keep me there all my life; and you see there is no chance for me if I give myself up. If they will give me a pardon from the Governor of Illinois, I will gladly stand trial on the murder case, for then I would be free."

As an instance of his daring and the risks he will run to do friends a service, it is related of him that, a few months since, a number of his friends were confined in one of the stoutest jails in New-York State. The crime which they were in for was certain to give each a long sentence, and FORRESTER'S friends used every endeavor to get them out without avail, until FORRESTER took the matter in hand. One dark night he went to the jail, and, climbing over a twelve-foot outer wall, got to the outside door, and, picking the lock of it with a tool used for that purpose, passed into another room, where he found the turnkey lying on a cot asleep. Going up to him, FORRESTER very adroitly abstracted the keys from his belt, and proceeding directly to the cells, unlocked the doors and liberated his friends, three in number—all making their escape without being seen. After getting his friends out, FORRESTER locked the cell-doors, and going back to where the jailor was lying, very coolly replaced the keys in his belt, and going out through the same door, locked it with the same instrument with which he had effected an entrance. Many other instances of his daring are related, but this will give an idea of the kind of a man he is—one who takes desperate chances and generally comes through successful.

He has written several letters to his wife, who is still at New-Orleans, posting them from different parts of the country to cover up his trail, as all of her letters are broken open and read by the officers before she is allowed to see them. That he is now out of the United States and consequently out of danger, our informant had no doubt, but stated that he could not tell where he was.

Smash-up of a Freight-Train Near Hartford—Passenger-Cars Delayed.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—A freight-train ran off the track at Hayden's Station, above this city, this afternoon, and the wreck obstructs the track so that trains cannot pass either way. The afternoon New-York and Boston express and two local trains are here waiting for the clearing of the track. A large gang of men is at work, and trains will pass soon. The express-train to New-York is also delayed by the above wreck. The engineer of the freight-train was slightly injured.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Tehuantepec Canal Route—Heavy Mail Robbery—Political News—Hostile Movements of Indians in Chili—Earthquakes.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 8.—The *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, has sailed for New-York. Advices from Aspinwall to the 5th instant say the United States ship *Resaca* is starting for Simon Bay. Commander SELFRIDGE reports the route surveyed for the Tehuantepec Canal involves only twenty-three miles of a cutting to connect the Atrato and Fuego Rivers. Advices from the United States of Colombia state that the national mail had been robbed of half a million dollars gold, between Barranquilla and Santa Martha. In Boyaca two earthquakes had occurred. The Mosqueera party had gained the elections in the Cali District and in Bogata. In Pora the inundations had subsided, and the earthquakes have done no damage. The war in the Argentine Republic had almost ended, the insurgents having been routed in the interior.

In Chili, the Indians are again threatening to attack the frontier forts, and the authorities are prepared for them. The National Steam-ship Company is extending its line to Callao. From Brazil, it is reported that an insurrection has broken out against the Emperor, and that republican ideas are extending.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rogers on the Way to New-York—The Spring Clip of Wool—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—EDWARDS and CRAWFORD, alias Charles and Louise Victor, have been arrested by Capt. LEES, of the detective force of San Francisco, for sojourgery on EWELL, WOOD & Co., of Wall-street, New-York, and were sent East, overland, today....Owing to the high prices of Spring clip wool in California, that article is coming forward freely. The wool will be rather under the average, owing to the short feed....Mining stocks are [regular; Crown Point, $180; Belcher, $60; Treasure, $6; Imperial, $35; Yellow Jacket, $55 50; Savage, $37; Chollar Potosi, $72; Monrose, $16; Gould and Curry, $61; Ophir, $12 75. The Comstock ledge mines during the past year have called in on assessments $11,220,000, and paid dividends during the same period amounting to $23,411,000. Six California gold quartz companies during the past year called in on assessments $127,000, and paid dividends amounting to $9,450,000.

First Steamer of the Australian Line—Seals—Hunters After the Apaches of Arizona—Purchase of the Trading Posts in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8th April.—The *Nevada*, the first steamer of the Australian line, sailed this afternoon, with a small cargo and six white and six Chinese passengers for Honolulu, eleven for Auckland, one for Lyttleton, three for Sydney, and nine for Melbourne, including the United States Consul ADAMSON, wife and children....A party of Sonora scalp-hunters killed a party and captured fifty hostile Apaches near the border of Sonora and Arizona a few days since. The Mexican Government pays $200 for each scalp, and the State of Sonora the same....A vigilance committee is threatened in Hamilton, Nev., unless the Courts execute the laws more promptly....Thirty Angora and Cashmere goats have been killed by California lions near Santa Cruz....Messrs. HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., of this city, have purchased all the trading posts and goods stations for vessels of the Russian American Commerce Company in Alaska, and on the Russian Asiatic coasts and islands. They have contracted with the Russian Government to supply the inhabitants of the Kurile of Sinionar and Corup, and the Shumshee Islands with supplies of provisions and medicines from January next, all of which have hitherto been shipped from St. Petersburg. They have also leased the islands of Rabben, Behring and Capher for twenty years.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations and Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7½ P. M., April 8.—The weather remains sensibly unchanged, with a high westerly sea-breeze on the Pacific Coast. The north-east storm on Lake Superior continues with but little abatement as reports have come in, partially cloudy weather with high south west winds have prevailed in the upper Mississippi valley, and on Lake Michigan, and brisk winds on the lower lakes. The temperature has increased decidedly on the middle and East Atlantic coast. Clear or partially cloudy weather with south and south-west winds have prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States. A light snowstorm is reported from Wyoming.

PROBABILITIES.

There are no indications of any material change for S

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LOVE AND WAR

He crossed the mountain-paths alone,
Quick-radiant as the tender morn;
He wooed me by the altar-stone,
Where all our vows were sworn.
I heard the lark sing round his nest;
I heard, from love's divine eclipse—
His breast was burning on my breast,
His lips upon my lips.
Full sweet and glorious were his words,
Like bells that ring with marriage glee:
But war leapt out of Hell, and stole
My lord from me.

Wild clarions shook the commonweal;
The legions of the land arose;
They swept like glancing streams of steel,
To smite the nation's foes.
I saw the hosts at early morn
Wind westward in their bearded might;
I heard the giggling bugle-horn
Laugh at the drum's delight;
I held the stirrup for his foot,
The best in that bright company;
One word—one kiss—and then he flashed
Like light from me.

Came one at length with trembling pace,
And fearful speech and wandering eye;
A thousand deaths were in his face,
And one poor victory.
Another and another came,
With mangled limb and bleeding breast,
Who blew new-kindled fires of fame
Of heroes gone to rest:
Then came the laureled legions home,
To lovers waiting wistfully:
But oh, dear Lord, he never came
To me—poor me!

I know not if I waked or slept
That weary, weary, woeful night;
I only know I never wept—
My eyes were dry as light:
Yet in a trance I seemed to thread
The horrors of the battle-plain;
I found my hero cold and dead
Above the conquered slain:
And then he seemed to be alive;
I clasped him—oh, how tenderly!
'Twas but his ghost that soothed my arms;
God pity me!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

GOING TO INDIA FOR A RICH HUSBAND.

One of the most attractive girls I ever knew was Louisa Bellamy. And for a short while I saw a good deal of her, for she went out to Bombay in the *Bengal*, East Indiaman, of which ship I was then chief officer. Her family and mine were old friends, so that she and I were not strangers. The Bellamys were well-connected, but very poor—taking into consideration the position to which they of right belonged, and their large family—two sons and eight daughters. Louisa was the youngest of all.

The boys entered the East India Company's service, and had been fortunate. Charles, the eldest, especially so. Circumstances helped him to his majority very early, and he had married a rich girl soon after his arrival in India. From thence forward he had lived in first-rate style, and helped his family. Every one of his sisters had been sent to him successively, and he had contrived to find a good "part" for each. All had married well, and most of them were settled in India.

Louisa's turn was the last to come. Like her sisters she was shrewd and clever, well able to take care of herself and to make the most of opportunities. From her earliest childhood she had been trained to look upon a good marriage—that is, a wealthy one—as "a young lady's chief end and aim in life;" and that this end was only to be attained by going out to India. Ever since she could remember, her home had seemed to be in a chronic state of excitement and turmoil consequent on the successive gettings off of her elder sisters for the land of promise. After each departure her mother had suffered under a continued attack of fidgets and anxiety until the news came to her of the longed-for desirable engagement. No wonder that a rich husband formed the main point in Louisa Bellamy's creed. Her turn had come now. She was going to India to get married. And she meant to marry well.

Mrs. Bellamy kept up her admonitions to the last. "Louisa, mind, mind again and again," she reiterated on the eve of the departure; "your sisters have all done well, but you will do better. You are by far the best-looking of them all, and have only to play your cards well. I think I need not caution you against falling in love with a poor man; love is very well in its way, but married poverty is awful. You have been reared to know this. Never, never make a fool of yourself in that manner."

Louisa quite laughed at the charge; in her case it sounded so utterly needless. "Never fear, mamma," were her parting words, spoken emphatically. "I know. I'll take care of myself. See if I don't make a position worth all theirs put together. Trust me for that. It shall not be far inferior to that of the wife of the Governor-General."

"Heaven bless you, my dear!" returned the happy mother. "You were always my favorite child, Louisa, and I have ever looked forward to your welfare in life."

What Louisa Bellamy dreamed of that last night, I cannot tell. Before falling asleep she lay for some time wrapt in visions of a palace, with hosts of black servants in and about it. Carriages, horses, company, music, dancing, jewels, pomp and state; each held a place in the panorama. And in the midst of it all, she, herself, figured conspicuously, the reigning queen.

On the departure of the *Bengal*, we towed down to Gravesend, and anchored. Two days were spent there in getting ready for sea and receiving the passengers with their piles of luggage. It was a fine morning in February when we started finally on our voyage. The wind was north-west, blowing a steady breeze. We soon had all sail set, and bowled along merrily down past the "Nore," and so on.

Going down Channel I saw but little of the passengers. A ship just leaving home, especially with a fresh crew, gives the officers, and more particularly the chief, plenty of occupation. By the time we reached Madeira, things had got into good working order, and I had a little spare time. The weather was constantly fine; none of the passengers had been ill. They had had ample time to get intimate, which, as a rule, is what people quickly do when going a long voyage together. We carried about thirty, of which some two-thirds were ladies; one or two had children with them. They all seemed very nice, and we got on well.

Of the men passengers one in particular gained my liking more than all the rest. Perhaps his name, George Armstrong, may have had something to do with the first attraction. It was that of an old school chum, who had died, with whom, as a boy, I had been very intimate. This George Armstrong was a frank, gentlemanly, handsome fellow, six feet high and a pair of shoulders to match. His face, with its habitual good-tempered expression, was kindness itself; showing, also, good sense and ability. He had come out about third at the examinations for a commission, and was now going out as a lieutenant in the Engineers. A smart, pushing fellow, who would in time make a name for himself if not knocked over by a cannon-ball. Many have been, mark you.

George Armstrong had nothing but his pay and a small private income of fifty pounds a year. After all, this is not so great a misfortune; perhaps the contrary; for a clever, steady young man in India, if he has it in him, the very fact of his being obliged to work for a position, spurs him on to exertion; and he often rises far beyond those who start with money, and so are content to vegetate and take life easily. Armstrong grew to be quite a favorite on board the *Bengal*, and he and I struck up a real friendship. He took a fancy to me, just as I did to him.

The days on board passed very pleasantly. One had not time to feel *ennui*. Every hour had its occupation or amusement. Bathing and coffee in the morning; breakfast at 9 o'clock; tiffin at noon; dinner at 4; tea at 8. It seemed like one continual meal. At 9 o'clock the steward put grog and wine on the table, with cakes and such light things. During the day the ladies read, sewed, practiced music, played with the children, and found various other pastimes. The men smoked, read, played quoits, and fired at bottles suspended from a stunsail-boom end. Often we had a ship in sight; sometimes a homeward-bounder. There would be plenty of signaling, of answering and asking eager questions on both sides. In fine light weather we once or twice boarded another ship, seven or eight of the passengers going in the boat. As for fish, we caught plenty, including several sharks. These also afforded much amusement, and caused not a little trepidation to the ladies when they came to take a near view of the shark's flounderings on the deck. There was a rubber in the evenings for those who cared about it, sometimes a round game: Pops Joan, or vingt-et-un. Chess also; singing; music: once or twice a week dancing on the poop—a fine, large poop, was that of the *Bengal*. But the favorite amusement in the warm still nights of the tropics, was the desultory lingering on this same poop, walking, sitting and chatting.

Several young ladies on board were in the same position as Miss Bellamy—going out to their friends in the hope of getting well married. It is a kind of institution with us, you know, this going out. Nearly all were under the Captain's charge, and he looked after them pretty well. Most of the men were in the army; the gallantry of such is proverbial, and there was a very fair amount of small flirting done. Louisa Bellamy was a very adept at the game. She turned the heads of half the men with her arch, winning manners, and her natural attractions. Armstrong was undoubtedly the favorite with every lady on board. It was clear as the day that each one looked best pleased when he was her cavalier. Perhaps it was from seeing this that Miss Bellamy laid herself out to attract him. She certainly did do so. For a long time he took it all for what it was worth, and tried to pay her off in kind. With him, however, it grew into something deeper. But she was proof against all his shafts, and only laughed at him.

And so the ship sailed on, the time flying by. So pleasantly did it pass that we were well down and across the south-east trades before any one began to talk of getting to the Cape. The weather kept fine; the evening promenades were continued, as well as the flirting; and Mr. Armstrong was invariably the companion of Miss Bellamy. In short, it was, with him, the old story: he had played with edged tools, and cut his fingers.

One night I was keeping the first watch, walking fore and aft the poop, when he came up and turned about with me. I thought I'd rally him.

"Well, Armstrong, so you're in for it at last!"

"Pooh! nonsense!" returned he, turning as red as a crimson sunset.

"It is useless your trying to deceive me, man—and perhaps yourself also. I see it all plainly."

"Well, upon my word, I believe it is as you say, old fellow," he acknowledged, coming round. "I can't help myself."

"Now, Armstrong, look here—take a fool's advice. Don't let the fancy go on. Get out of it while you can. Depend upon it, you will only be wasting your time and love upon her. She is a charming girl; I believe a truly good girl; but she knows how to take the best care of herself. She is going out to India, as her sisters all did before her, to find a rich husband."

"You know her people, don't you?"

"Yes, I know them. And I know the creed they have brought her up in. Believe me, Armstrong, Louisa Bellamy will never look seriously on a poor man like you."

"I suppose you are right," he said, after a pause. "I have thought all along that she was only amusing herself with me. It's this: she attracts a man against his will. But I'll cut the matter short from to-night."

Toward morning the weather changed. The wind hauled into the south-east, and came on to blow. For two days we had a strong gale with a heavy cross sea, and the ship was knocked about a good deal. The passengers showed out very little. This was the first bad weather experienced, and many of them were qualmish and kept to their state-rooms. Armstrong and Miss Bellamy were among the few who could remain about, as usual. He seemed to be keeping to his determination, for he did not speak to her more than common civility demanded; and when in the cuddy, always seated himself at a safe distance.

But this could not last. The ice in George Armstrong's bosom melted; his good resolves gave way. When fine weather returned, and the evening walks were resumed, he and Miss Bellamy were again promenading the poop side by side. And all this time, was she smitten? Not one bit, that I could detect; and I watched her closely. I felt sure that I had taken her true estimate; she was of the world, worldly.

Some two months after leaving England we made the Cape. The weather was fine, and the ship put into Table Bay. Ostensibly for water, fresh meat and vegetables; in reality to afford the passengers an opportunity of seeing the place and having a run on shore. They had great fun; I only wish I had been with them; but we had sprung a topmast and sustained some other damage shortly before, and I had to remain on board to look after the refitting. Table Bay was left after a sojourn of two days. The weather was fine, the wind southerly and moderate. The next day but one, breakfast being ended, and most of the passengers assembled on the poop, some of the men began fishing over the stern for Cape pigeons and albatrosses. The ship was going about five knots, with the yards braced up. I stood looking on at the fishing, and then went forward to the forecastle ladder, when there was a loud cry from the helmsman.

"Man overboard!"

Of all the different calls on board ship in moments of sudden danger this is, to me, the most startling and impressive. It sends through me a peculiar thrill, and imparts a feeling of indescribable dread and gloom that no other cry does. I have, unfortunately, heard it often. I have also heard nearly all the others, from "Breakers under the bows" to "Fire." Put none ever so painfully impressed me as that of "Man overboard!"

"Man overboard!" How instantaneously the cry was caught up and echoed by twenty voices! What a state of panic and confusion the passengers were in! All the crew came on deck in an instant; even they who had been in their bunks.

"Where?" I cried, bounding back to the poop, and running aft. "Who is it?"

"Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong."

"Hard down the helm, hard down, my lad!" I said, as I seized a life-buoy and threw it as far as I could toward where he was paddling about in the water, a hundred and fifty yards astern. Although the buoys were close at hand, strange to say, nobody had thought of throwing one overboard. The one I threw did not go thirty yards from the ship.

"Hard down the helm. All hands on deck. Let go the mainsail and bowline, main-sheet; back the main yard. Mr. Green, take four hands with you and clear away the small life-boat; get into her and lower away as soon as you're ready. Jones," to a middy, "jump up in the mizzen-top and keep your eye on the man overboard."

In a very short time the ship was stopped, and the boat traveling as fast as four good men could pull her toward the place where Armstrong could be seen from aloft swimming about. Unfortunately, he had not reached the life-buoy. It was now a question of how long he could keep up. The weather was fine, and the water comparatively smooth; but there was a good deal of swell on.

One good thing, it was daylight. If he were only a tolerably good swimmer, there was a fair chance of his being saved. But—could he swim well? None of us knew!

It was a most anxious time. The suspense was terrible. Most of the passengers, certainly all the ladies, were literally in fear and trembling for a human life. Presently, Jones sang out from the mizzen-top: "It's all right; the boat sees him. They are pulling straight for him." A minute or two later, the youngster was at my elbow on the deck, very much to my astonishment, for I had not seen him come down.

"What the deuce are you doing here? Did I not send you into the mizzen-top to keep a look-out on the boat and the man in the water?"

"I saw the boat pulling straight for him, Sir, so I thought I might come down."

"Did you see him taken into the boat?"

"No, Sir."

"Then you ought to have stayed up."

We could only await the boat's approach. All hoped and expected that he had been picked up, but no one was sure of it. He might have gone down, exhausted, just as the boat was getting to him. A few minutes would solve the question.

Louisa Bellamy was on the poop with the others. For the first time I observed something which told me that she, too, perhaps, might have had her feathers scorched from flirting too near the flame. There was no mistaking it; she was profoundly agitated; her distress was real and very great, though she strove to hide it.

The boat was returning. Had they found him? "Yes," said one, "I can count six. No—stop a bit. It's only five. Armstrong's lost."

"No; he is saved," said the Captain, "for I see him. Thank God." And with the good words there arose a sudden commotion and flutter.

"What's the matter with Miss Bellamy? Oh dear! Miss Bellamy has fainted!"

It was true. They had to catch her as she was falling. The strain on the nervous system had been too great. Nothing was thought of it; she soon revived, laughed it off, and called herself stupid for fainting "at such a trifle."

The boat came alongside, and Armstrong scrambled up the side-ladder, grinning. His appearance, say the least of it, was not elegant. Having divested himself of boots, coat and vest while in the water, he now appeared on the scene in a wet shirt and pantaloons that clung about him in folds and pleats.

Down he dived to his cabin; had a stiff glass of brandy and a heavy rub downs Meanwhile the boat was hoisted up, the sails were trimmed, and the ship kept on her course.

The weather continued fine, and in a few days we entered the Mozambique Channel. Here we got a fine south-east wind, which sent us bowling along nine or ten knots, with stunsails set slow and aloft.

All this time Mr. Armstrong and Miss Bellamy seemed to go on as usual. He was constant and demonstrative in his attention. In fact, it was plain to every one on board how matters were with him. She, on the contrary, appeared as indifferent as ever, and teased him like a child. Sometimes I fancied this difference was only assumed; but, if so, it was cleverly done. Events, however, were bringing on a crisis.

We had left the Cape about ten days. One evening, just at eight o'clock, I was relieved from watch. The stewards had placed the usual grog and wine on the table, and I went into the cuddy. The Captain was seated in his state-room—the after one—a chart spread out before him. He called me in.

"You have the middle watch, I think?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, at midnight, when you come on deck, take all the stunsails in, and haul her up a couple of points. Keep a good look-out for the island. It's very low, so the chances are that you'll not see anything of it."

"Very good, Sir."

And I had just begun a game at chess in the cuddy, when the Captain called me back again.

"Oh, look here, Mr. W——, I think you need not mind about the stunsails. I'll alter the course a point at once; that ought to take us well clear. However, you can keep a sharp look-out just the same. We were a hundred and twenty miles, or so, off at noon; and, according to the rate we've been going at since, she ought to be up with the island between 1 and 2 o'clock."

"Very good, Sir," I repeated; "I'll keep a good look-out." And I returned to my game of chess. It did not last long, and I soon turned in.

At midnight, when I relieved the second mate, the night was fine, and tolerably clear. Clear enough overhead. But on the water there was a sort of light mist, and the rays of the moon, which was now about two hours high, were dazzling. The breeze had freshened, and we had quite enough of it for the small stunsails. I took my usual turn round the decks, cautioned the look-out man, and returned to the poop.

About half-past one I reckoned up, mentally, that we must have about run the exact distance. "Davis," I said to the third mate, "just go forward and see if the look-out is nodding; if so, give him a trifle to remember you by. Stop on the forecastle yourself till I call you off, and keep a sharp look-out."

Away went Davis. I had my night-glasses with me; and, knowing that if we saw the land at all we should be very close to it, walked from side to side of the poop, looking anxiously around.

Suddenly, a couple of gulls shrieked overhead. "By heavens!" thought I, "that's a warning, and I'll accept it." I hurried forward, determined to remain on the look-out myself. As I ascended the forecastle ladder, Davis was in the act of coming down, and met me.

"Is that you, Sir? There's something ahead I can't quite make out. I was coming aft to tell you. It looks like a sort of cloud."

Pushing past him, I took one look, for a second of time my heart seemed to turn quite cold and stand still. I felt half sick. The next moment it was all right; the shock had been too heavy. We were right bang on top of the island! There it was, scarcely a mile off. I could see the surf distinctly with the glasses, and the ship was tearing along straight for it, about ten knots an hour. We ought to have seen it sooner, but the glare of the moon rendered the horizon all round quite black looking; while at the same time its rays on the water made the surf impossible to be distinguished at a distance.

For a moment I thought nothing could save the ship. Fortunately, I have always been very cool; quite self-possessed in sudden emergencies, as in moments of the greatest peril. It is my nature to be so; and I wish all sailors could say the same. There was but one thing that could save us; and I tried it.

"Hard up! hard up," I shouted to the helmsman. "Call all hands to save ship. Let go the royal halyards and stunsail tacks fore and aft. Brace the crossjack yard round." By this time I had got down off the forecastle, and hurried aft. "Let go the lee main braces, one of you; main tack and sheet, too, somebody." All this had occupied less than half a minute; and I now met the third mate with his startled and anxious face.

"Davis, call the Captain. Tell him we are right on the top of it."

Two minutes more, and we were in a pretty pickle. The helm had been put hard up, and the ship spun round on her heel like a top. She was now flat aback by the lee, and going stern first toward the island. The men had been too slow in their movements; and before the yards could be braced round they had taken aback. The state of confusion was frightful. I got up on to the poop. All the crew were out on the deck, some pulling on one rope, some on another, all of them talking, many frightened and bewildered. This would never answer.

"Silence, fore and aft! What the deuce are you all doing? Attend to the word of command. Mr. Green, bring your watch into the poop and turn this mainyard round. Do you hear there, starboard watch on the poop. Port watch, haul in the port crossjack braces."

The Captain rushed on deck in his shirt-tails. Most of the men passengers were so rushing also. The wind blew freshly and the tails fluttered. It was a good thing I retained my presence of mind, for the Captain three-parts lost his.

"Good heavens, W——, what's the matter?" he cried. "Where is it? I can't see a thing, that confounded moonlight blinds me quite. I can't do anything just now. You had better go on with it, as you know the position of things."

There's the land, Sir," I said, "that black streak; and there's the broken water."

And uncommonly close it was to us. The Captain looked bewildered.

"Shift the helm, my lad." I said to the man at the wheel. "Now, Sir," I continued, "you see how she is. If you will take charge, I'll go down on the main deck and get the head yards to rights; the boatswain is making a regular mess of it. And with all the lee stuns'ls set and the swinging boom out, it's an awkward job."

"All right, W——," he replied. "I've got my eyesight now; I'll look after her."

The scene in the cuddy, as I afterward learned, was a terrible one. When the startling cry was echoed along the decks and through the cabins, "All hands save ship," the passengers had, one and all, expected immediate shipwreck, and death as a natural consequence. In these moments of sudden peril on board ship, and especially if they occur at night, passengers invariably give way to excess of terror. It is but natural. The convenances of life are thrown to the winds—as was the case in the *Bengal*. The women rushed from their beds in their night dresses; shrieking, sobbing, talking wildly. They did not dare to go on deck but huddled themselves in a group in the cuddy. To add to the confusion, the lamp had gone out, and they were in darkness. George Armstrong had hurried back from the poop at first, in search of Miss Bellamy. Believing that the ship must inevitably go ashore in the next few moments, he ignored ceremony and burst into her cabin. She had just left her bed. There was no light, but instinct told her who was coming to the rescue.

"Oh George, George! what is the danger?"

For answer, George Armstrong took her to him, and clasped her in his strong arms. It was no time for concealing the peril.

"My dearest," he said, "a few moments may end all. Even as I speak to you, the ship's bottom is in danger of being knocked out; in which case we must all perish."

She was dreadfully agitated. And in that moment, each one, believing it to be the last, reticence was thrown away. With the fear of death before us, we dare not persist in a lie: and George Armstrong heard how passionately she loved him.

And they made a compact, each with each, that if, by God's mercy, they should come unscathed out of this peril, they would become to one another man and wife. Her head dropped on his breast and rested there as she made the solemn promise.

She let him take his first passionate kiss. Then, telling her to get a cloak on, or something, he left her with the other ladies in the cabin.

Then he rushed up on deck and found some of the passengers helping the crew to brace the mainyard round. Armstrong fell to with his great strength, doing more than any two in the crowd. It was an awful job getting the ship to rights. Five o'clock had struck before we had her smugged down to topsails and jib and the watch sent below. However, we were saved.

Dodging away to the southward till after breakfast, we then stood back for the island, running close in, and taking a good stare at it. The weather was bright and genial, the sun shone hotly. Although uninhabited, there was some appearance of wild vegetation. Clumps of trees clustered here and there, green bushes also; in contrast with which the shelving, sandy beach looked quite enticing, as the water rippled gently upon it—for we were on the lee side of the island now, and, of course, in smooth water. There was some talk of lowering a boat and landing; but it came to nothing. The Captain was more eager to take advantage of the fine south-east wind blowing, and make up for the few hours we had lately lost. So we squared away and stood to the northward. All sail was quickly packed on the *Bengal*; and in an hour's time Europa Island was out of sight astern.

"I have often wished to see the place," said the Captain to me. "I have passed it a good few times, but always out of sight. We nearly saw too much of it now, eh Mr. W——. However, a miss is as good as a mile."

From this time we had a constant succession of fair winds and fine weather, and arrived at Bombay on the 1st of June. During the remainder of the passage it was patent to everybody on board how matters were between Armstrong and Miss Bellamy. Never a thought crossed her of retracting her promise, given in a moment of peril; and she looked supremely happy. Nearly the first to board us off Bombay harbor was Major Bellamy; he had come off in one of the dubashes' boats. The young lady waited by the poop ladder to receive him.

"Well, Charles?"

"My dear Louisa! But how you've grown. And improved, too! By George, you put your sisters into the shade!"

"I want to introduce a gentleman to you," she went on, beckoning Armstrong forward; "one of the passengers and a friend of mine, Mr. Armstrong. George, this is my brother Charley."

Charles Bellamy looked blank. There was no mistaking, as he feared, what this style of introduction meant. Ere he had held out his hand with some hesitation, and the frank, pleasant face of George Armstrong seemed to compel him to that advance, Louisa disappeared, saying she had her "things" to look after.

Major Bellamy looked round and saw me. A warm grasp of the hand, and he pulled me aside. Our thoughts went back to the old days, and it almost seemed as though we were lads together again. We were at the same school, though he was a few years older than I.

"I say, Harry, what is the meaning of all this? Louisa speaks to that man as 'George,' and she coolly introduces me to him as 'my brother Charley.'"

"Well, I see you guess," was my hurried answer, for I had barely time to stay a moment with him. "I think it is a case, Charles. I warned Armstrong against it; I said a word or two of warning to Louisa; but love and circumstances have been too strong for prudence."

My companion drew in his lips. "What is he? Poor, of course?"

"Has next to nothing, besides his pay: he's a Lieutenant in the Engineers. But look here, Bellamy—he is a gentleman in the best sense of the word; and a downright good fellow: safe to get on. If Louisa were my sister, I'd give her to him with pleasure to-morrow."

"But——"

"I can't stay: we are about to bring up, and there's the pilot calling out for the chief officer. I'll come on to you, old friend, as soon as I can get ashore."

It came to pass, and very shortly; for Major Bellamy did not see his way clear to hold out against Louisa's will. And he had grown to like Armstrong. I was at the wedding; and we had a jolly spree.

The following formed part of Mrs. George Armstrong's first letter home after the ceremony:

POONAH, July 27.

MY DEAREST MAMMA: We have been married three days, and are now at this place. I find it much pleasanter than Bombay. The latter, just now, is very disagreeable to live in. Always rainy and cold, or rainy and hot and muggy. Here the weather is lovely. I wish we were rich, that we might come home to see you. I know you would like George. He hopes to get promotion soon; and I am sure he will, for he is very clever and persevering. He desires his love to you and he says if papa—but I'll leave a space at the end for him to write his own messages.

"All the girls have gone on at me in a most disgraceful manner for marrying him. Georgina went into a passion over it; she said I had made a great fool of myself, and thrown myself away. They all talked no end of nonsense about a Mr. Stewart, saying I ought to have married him because he is immensely rich. Would you believe that he proposed to Charles for me when he had only seen me twice? Fancy it! He is an old man, quite forty, and his whiskers are turning gray. The idea of his wanting me! Riches may be very well, dear mamma, but love's better. Oh, if you could but see George! He is worth ——"

Mrs. Bellamy dashed down the letter with a groan. She had not patience to read further. Louisa's ideas had indeed undergone a change in a few months—and to her mother it was a cruel blow.

"The simpleton! the utter idiot!" said Mrs. Bellamy in her wrath. "To think that she should tie herself to a poor Lieutenant in a marching regiment with nothing but his pay, when she might have done so well! I'll never forgive her; never."—*The Argosy.*

M. THIERS.—Opinion is pretty unanimous on the character of M. THIERS as a statesman. Clever, eloquent, equal to any immediate emergency, he has never had a principle. The partisan, apologist and exponent of whatever party was uppermost in the scale, he has had no regard for the past, and no care for the future. And this, perhaps, is more a characteristic of this man's nature than any willful treachery or tergiversation. M. THIERS is essentially a Frenchman. And thus it is that—fickle, ever open to the impulse of the moment—he is suited to the genius of his countrymen; and with all his faults they love him still. Whatever events may ensue from his new lease of power, events alone can determine. But certain it is that he is, at the present moment, the ruler of the destinies of France. Returned by constituencies all over the country, he has chosen to represent his native town; and the man who has been always the fiercest advocate for war is now called upon to rescue his country from the effects of the policy which he has so continually and pertinaciously vindicated. "As to physical appearance, it is impossible to conceive a more ignoble little being than ADOLPHE THIERS. He has neither figure nor shape, nor grace nor mien; and, truly—to use the unsavory description of CORMENIN (Timon)—looks like one of those provincial barbers who, with brush and razors in hand, go from door to door offering their *savonette*. His voice is thin, harsh and reedy; his aspect, sinister, deceitful and tricky; a sardonic smile plays about his insincere and mocking mouth; and, at first view, you are disposed to distrust so ill-favored a looking little dwarf, and to disbelieve his story. But, hear the persuasive little pigmy—hear him fairly out, and he greets you with such pleasant, lively, light, voluble talk, interspersed with historical remarks, preserved anecdotes, ingenious reflections—all conveyed in such clear, concise and incomparable language—that you forget his ugliness, his insincerity and dishonesty. You listen; and, as ROUSSEAU said in one of his most eloquent letters, 'in listening, you are undone.'"—*Once a Week.*

FIRE-SIGNALS.—Fire would naturally suggest itself as the easiest and most ready mode of signaling, as the eye is so easily attracted by light. This, of course, would be most effectual during the night, though a thick smoke would show on a clear day at a considerable distance. Accordingly, as far back as old HOMER, we find SIMON represented as signalling to the Greek fleet to return from Tenedos, now that the stratagem of the "wooden horse" was successful, by lighting fires on the shore. ÆSCHYLUS, in his "Agamemnon," describes, by the mouth of *Clytemnestra*, how the long-looked-for capture of Troy was made known at Mycenæ. From point to point the glare of the beacon-flames spreads its news—from Ida to Lemnos, Athos, Macistus, Messapium; from the dun heights of Cithæron to Ægiplanctus, which passes on its tale of victory across the Saronic Gulf to Arachnæus, a hill in the hero's home territory; and the weary sentries of Mycenæ hail with joy the downfall of their foe, and wait their liege lord's speedy return. This passage will recall to the memory the famous parallel, if not imitation, by MACAULAY, in his "Lay of the Spanish Armada," where the bale-fires rouse England, from Plymouth to Carlisle, for defense against the foe. Later on, in more historical times than those of Troy, MARDONIUS, the Persian commander left in Greece by XERXES, is represented as prepared to telegraph the capture of Athens to his master at Sardis, by similar means. But, at the time of the Persian war, fire-signals had been brought to a considerable degree of accuracy. HERODOTUS tells us that as the Greek fleet lay at Artemisium, waiting for the Persians, it became known to them by fire-signals that their three look-out ships had been captured by the enemy, though, whether they learned in the same way that the crews had made their escape, is not quite clear from the passage.—*Chambers's Journal.*

POISONOUS FISHES.—The noxious properties of some fishes are supposed to be dependent on the nature of their food. MUNNER, in a letter to the well-known naturalist, SONNERAT, written nearly a century ago, states that in Bourbon, and in Mauritius, none of the genus Scarus, or parrot-fishes, which in those islands are called by the popular names of vieille, or old wife, perroquet, &c., are eaten between December and the beginning of April, being regarded as unwholesome during that period, because they then eat large quantities of coral-polype. This statement is in part confirmed by COMMERSON, who, regarding the cætubbleus (Scarus cavitaneus,) says that it gnaws the coral, and is consequently looked upon as a suspicious article of diet, both in the Ile-de-France and in Bourbon. The natives of Bombay are said to reject another species of Scarus (S. harid) for the same reason. Other forms of animal life, as the beautiful medusæ or jelly-fish, known as the stephanomia, and the well-known Portuguese men-of-war, or physalia, when eaten by fishes, seem also to render the latter unfit for human food, probably on account of their acrid and irritating properties. RISSO describes a Mediterranean fish, called Courpasse by the Nice fishermen, which cannot safely be eaten at the periods during which it feeds on this medusa, and the sardine of the Antilles, (Harengula humoralis,) is so poisonous, after feeding on the physalia, as to occasion death in a few minutes. The common herring, is sometimes very unwholesome, although perhaps scarcely poisonous, in consequence of its living on certain minute worms, which are occasionally so abundant in the North Sea as to give a red tint to the water. Notwithstanding the abominations greedily devoured by eels, these fishes may generally be eaten with impunity. There are, however, occasional instances in which they prove deleterious, and M. VIREY, in describing a case in which a whole family were attacked with violent pains and diarrhœa, a few hours after eating eels taken from a stagnant castle-ditch, near Orleans, refers to several similar accidents.—*All the Year Round.*

CURIOUS NAMES.—One of the most frequent causes of the bestowal of strange Christian names, is the existence of a singular or suggestive surname. This affords a temptation to the display of a denominational jocularity which often proves too strong to be resisted. It happens indeed, not seldom, that such surname is in reality far from denoting what it appears to denote. But this is of no consequence: the sound or look of the word is enough. We have not far to go for examples: and we will take a few as they present themselves. We notice, in the first place, the name "Sea Gull." Here the surname "Gull" owns no allusion to the bird which is so familiar upon our shores, although its owners facetiously turn it to accounts in that sense. "Gull" is likely to be from a Norse word meaning "gold," or it may simply denote a dupe or fool. Then the registration indexes also give us "River Jordan." In this instance the family name, which has its representative in France, (as we remember from the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*,) and in other European countries, and which makes its appearance among our own surnames under several different aspects, is, in all probability, what it seems to be. The waters of the sacred stream were often brought here in crusading times to be used for baptismal purposes; and in these cases the baptized may sometimes have received the name of the river, which name would be liable, like all other personal titles, to become hereditary. Thus the conjunction "River Jordan" may be much more appropriate than its facetious inventors supposed. Some consider, however, that "Jordan" is a travesty of the word "Hodiernus"—a not unfrequent personal name in former days. "Arch Bishop," again, is a couplet to be found in the indexes. It is at least doubtful whether the surname has any reference to the ecclesiastical office. Among other combinations of the same class, we find in our lists a "Cardinal Wolsey Church," a "Green Leaf," a "Christmas Day," a "Lucky Day," a "Sing Song," a "Rose Budd," a "Seaman Skipper," a "Trial Palmer," a "Valentine Orson," a "Shooting Gallery," a "Royal King," a "Smart Natty," and a "Tempest Sleet." Probably a true explanation of the etymology of most of these surnames would entirely dispel the jocular illusion of the conjunctions.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

GRUMBLERS.—A very large, very respectable, and very knowing class of misanthropes rejoice in the name of Grumblers,—persons who are so sure that the world is going to ruin, that they resent every attempt to comfort them as an insult to their sagacity, and accordingly seek their chief consolation in being inconsolable, their chief pleasure in being displeased. Their raven croak drowns all melodies of lark and linnet. Indeed, like Jacques, "They can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weazel sucks eggs." It is to them we are doubtless indebted for that phrase which includes all our actions and all the circumstances of our being in this world, under the general term of "the concerns of life." Doleful and crabbed, their conversation is a succession of ominous prophecies emitted in a sense of groveling. Mad at the infatuation of those simpletons who insist on feeling cheered by cheerful things, they snuffle out the gruffly hint of the tempests which are cradled in the sunshine and the calm. You meet one of them in the street, and in a gush of delight at the heavenliness of the weather, venture the suggestion that it is a fine day. "Yes," he replies, "one of those infernal storm-breeders!" Such a creature having no other comfort than a kind of fretful satisfaction in finding fault, you make him hopelessly miserable when you leave him no shadow of a cause for complaint. Thus CHARLES LAMB speaks of one of his companions who, in the game of whist, was always grumbling because he had so few trumps. By some artifice in dealing, the whole thirteen were once given him, in the hope that some sound of glee might be audible through his instinctive grunt; but after examining his hand attentively, he looked more wretched than ever. "Well, Tom," said LAMB, "haven't you got enough trumps now?" "Yes," was the growling answer, "but I've got no other cards!" Indeed, discontent is the confirmed grumbler, is literally a complaint—a settled disease of the mind. All his perceptions of nature and life being twisted and distorted into the shape of his own wretched fancies, he can see nothing as it is. Obstinate in absurdity, you cannot tempt or coax him into sense. "He is as stiff as a poker," said a friend of one of these unreasonable and unreasoning dogmatists. "Stiff as a poker" was the reply; "why, he would set an example to a poker!" Dejection in the heart is thus apt to become stupidity in the head: and against stupidity "heaven and earth fight in vain." In fact, the grumbler cultivates his crabbed folly as a conscientious duty, and swaggers and swells on the strength of it, as if to be a snarling bore was to reach the summit of human excellence, and to grow in stupidity was to grow in grace. "Sir," said Dr. JOHNSON in reference to one of this class—"Sir, SHERRY is dull, naturally dull; but he must have taken a great deal of pains to become what we now see him. Such an excess of stupidity is not in nature, Sir. I am willing to allow him all the merit for it he can claim."—*Success and its Conditions. E. P. Whipple.*

ANCIENT EXPRESSES.—A well-known means of sending news rapidly, in a country with such bad roads as Greece, was by trained runners. Thus we are told that PHIDIPPIDES, a professional courier, ran from Athens to Sparta to beg for aid just before Marathon; arriving at the latter city at the end of the second day; and this was a distance of 150 miles. The constant gymnastic training in which Greek, and especially Spartan, soldiers kept themselves, enabled whole armies to make very rapid forced marches. In the present instance, the Spartan army, though slow to start, yet, when it did march, performed the distance in three days. So, the old Chasseurs de Vincennes, the picked light troops of the French army, were trained to make swift marches by running one on either side of a cavalry soldier, whose stirrup-leathers they sangins hold of. This, we believe, or something like it, is still kept up among the Zouaves. The episode of the "Fiery Cross," in the *Lady of the Lake*, shows how quickly a district may be aroused by a well-organized system of running messengers. Indeed, the swiftness of rumor is as proverbial as its exaggeration. Lady DUFF GORDON, in her voyage up the Nile, found that the news of her approach invariably outstripped her movements, rapid as they were. The curious story given by HERODOTUS, of a herald's staff found floating on the sea at Myonle, and of the rumor that straightway run through the Greek host of a battle won by their countrymen in Greece Proper, that very day, (at Platæa,) is also a case in point. In countries more favorable for speedy traveling, much use was made of horses and other animals. The admirable system of roads and posts instituted by the Kings of Persia throughout their vast dominions—"the posts that rode upon mules and camels," as we have it in the Book of Esther, excited the wonder of HERODOTUS, who says emphatically that "there is nothing in the world swifter than these messengers!" At the present time an Arab will not unfrequently travel a hundred miles in a day on one of their untiring horses. The Romans with their straight roads, the primary object of which (as of Russian railway) was speed for military purposes, provided, as may be sure, the means for making the utmost of them. In the times of the Empire, post-houses were set up along the great highways every five or six miles, with about forty horses at each; so that a Roman Ambassador, for instance, using these relays, might easily journey in his chariot a hundred miles a day.—*Chambers's Journal.*

DE QUINCEY'S STYLE.—DE QUINCEY announces himself as an impassioned writer, as a writer in impassioned prose, and, finally, as applying impassioned prose to confessions. The first question suggested by this assertion concerns the sense of the word "impassioned." There is very little of what one ordinarily means by passion in the Confessions or elsewhere. There are no explosions of political wrath, such as animate the Letters on a Regicide Peace, or of a deep religious emotion, which breathes through many of our greatest prose-writers. The language is undoubtedly a vehicle for sentiments of a certain kind, but hardly of that burning and impetuous order which we generally indicate by impassioned. It is deep, melancholy reverie, not concentrated essence of emotion; and the epithet fails to indicate any specific difference between himself and many other writers. The real peculiarity is not in the passion expressed, but in the mode of expressing it. One may fancy that if DE QUINCEY'S language were emptied of all meaning whatever, the mere sound of the words would move us, as the lovely word Mesopotamia moved WHITEFIELD'S hearer. The sentences are so delicately balanced and so skillfully constructed that his finer passages fix themselves in the memory without the aid of metre. Humbler writers are content if they can get through a single phrase without pronouncing a decided jar. They aim at keeping up a steady jog-trot, which shall not give actual pain to the jaws of the reader. They no more think of weaving whole paragraphs or chapters into complex harmonies than an ordinary pedestrian of "going to church in a galliard and coming home in a corranto." Even our great writers generally settle down to a stately but monotonous gait, after the f

ning and difficult genius which creates great and wholesome characters, and radiates them. The thunder-cloud, over their heads, never darkens their comforting vision of the sunlight beyond. The hard problems which puzzle sadder intellects, and the great bewildering miseries which overthrow and trample more despairing spirits, never perplex their faith or quench their energies; for, with an insight that acts like instinct, they detect the soul of good hid in the show of evil, and are let into the secret of that sacred alchemy by which patience transmutes calamity into wisdom and power.—*Success and its Conditions. E. P. Whipple.*

BRIDAL PRESENTS TO PRINCESS LOUISE.

By the Queen—A very large fine emerald, set with brilliants, as a centre of bracelet; another set as a centre of necklace; a very fine opal and brilliant necklace, with five large opals set round with brilliants and connected with diamond chain; a large drop brooch, with two very fine opals set round with brilliants; a pair of opal and diamond earrings to correspond; a richly chased silver-gilt dessert service, consisting of one centre, two sides, and four corner ornaments.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess CHRISTIAN.—A beautifully chased silver-gilt tea and coffee service, containing the following pieces: Coffee-pot, two teapots, one sugar basin, one hot milk jug, one cream ewer, in case.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince ARTHUR, Prince LEOPOLD and Princess BEATRICE.—Two diamond daisy flowers mounted as hair-pins.

The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.—A silver-gilt inkstand in the shape of a shell.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE.—A richly-engraved silver salver.

The Duke and Duchess of ARGYLL.—A tiara formed of a band of emeralds and diamonds, surmounted by a scroll work also of emeralds and diamonds.

The Marquis of LORNE.—A beautiful pendant ornament, with a large and fine sapphire, mounted with brilliants and pearls, and pearl drop; the centre forms a bracelet.

The Clan CAMPBELL.—A necklace composed of pearls and diamonds, from which is suspended a locket of oval form, with pendant; the centre of the locket is formed by a large and extremely beautiful Oriental pearl, surrounded by a closely-set row of diamonds of large size and great brilliancy; the outer border also consists of large diamonds, but set in such a manner as to give an appearance of lightness very seldom obtained in ornaments of a similar description; the pendant, the most characteristic portion of the jewel, is surrounded by an emerald sprig of bog myrtle (the Campbell badge,) and bears in the centre the galley of Lorne, composed of sapphires on a pavé of diamonds; the border, also of sapphires and diamonds, bears the inscription of "Ne obliviscaris."

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Household—One large single candelabrum for five lights, four smaller candelabra for three lights each, a very complete toilette service in silver-gilt, with the cypher and coronet engraved on each article.

Her Majesty's late Household—A silver tea and coffee service, with table mounted in silver.

The Bridesmaids—A very handsome gold bracelet, with rubies and diamonds.

The Duke of ROXBURGHE—A silver-gilt tea-kettle to correspond with the service presented by their Royal Highnesses the Prince an Princess CHRISTIAN.

The Duchess of BUCCLEUCH—A richly-chased antique pattern silver toilet casket.

The Countess of MACCLESFIELD—A case of silver gilt coffee spoons.

Viscountess BEACONSFIELD—A neck ornament, with border of fine brilliants; emerald oval centre.

Messrs. HANCOCK & Co., No. 29 Bruton-street, supplied the following:

From the people of Windsor, a very handsome all-diamond bracelet, engraved with the following inscription: "From the people of Windsor to her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE on her marriage, March 21, 1871."

From the Earl of HARDWICKE, a coral and diamond bracelet, and a turquoise and diamond bracelet.

From the boys at Eton College, a large massive silver tankard and cover, with chased battle subject, in relief, after "Le Brun" on the body, and engraved as follows: "Presented to the Marquis of LORNE, on his marriage by the present members of his old school, Eton, 1871."

Among the presents were some exquisite specimens of Minton china from Messrs. GOODE'S establishment in South Audley-street. A very recherché dessert service from the Princess of WALES, and a superb set of turquoise china vases from the Duke of ARGYLL, may be mentioned as fine examples from this well-known establishment.

The Duchess of WELLINGTON presented a mirror of large proportions, standing forty-five inches high and thirty-six inches in width; the frame is six inches broad, of carved outline, composed of and filled in with delicate open-work tracery of foliage, flowers, birds, figures and butterflies, all in repoussé work, and in the highest possible relief. The mirror is supported by two pillars, around which are Cupids with garlands of flowers, forming a fine example of the Cinque Cento style of art. The whole is surmounted by a Princess' coronet. The frame is in solid silver and richly gilt.

Mr. ASPREY, of Bond-street, was honored on Monday morning by a visit from the Marquis of LORNE, accompanied by the Earl of DUDLEY, to inspect a magnificient dressing-case chosen by the noble Earl for presentation to the Princess LOUISE, and it was dispatched to Windsor the same afternoon, by special messenger, for the inspection of Her Majesty the Queen and the royal family, previous to its being deposited with the rest of the wedding gifts.

Messrs. WILKINSON & SON, of Pall Mall, have just completed a very richly-ornamented cleaver for presentation to the Marquis of LORNE on the occasion of his marriage. The hilt is mounted with the Marquis's initials and coronet, with the motto, "Ne obliviscaris," in chased and frosted silver; the galley of Lorne and other devices upon the pearl and blade. The sword is presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers and pipers of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers to the Marquis as their Lieutenant-Colonel. It is designed and arranged by Capt. MACLAINE, of Lochbuy.

The following letter was received by Mr. MASON, Mayor of Windsor, from Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE, in the acknowledgement of her marriage present of a bracelet from the inhabitants of the Royal borough:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, March 17, 1871.

I must staccessly thank the inhabitants of Windsor for the beautiful bracelet which they have this day kindly presented to me, and which I accept with pleasure, as so many friendly expressions. This gift will be much valued by me, coming, as it does, from a place associated with my earliest, happiest and most sacred recollections, and in which, on this occasion, so much kind feeling has been shown to me. I am happy to think that I shall be able frequently to meet your worship, in which I take a lively interest, and I beg you to be so good as to convey to the subscribers my sincere thanks for the wish they have expressed that I may be happy in my future home. I am also glad I am to receive this proof of their good will.

LOUISE.

To the Mayor, the Vicar, Mr. EYRES, M. P., and Town Clerk."

—*The Court Circular.*

LIVE IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.—I am looking forward with horrible misgivings to the moment when I shall have no more money, so that, perhaps, I shall be thankful for being lodged and fed at the public expense. My banker has withdrawn from Paris, and his representative declines to look at my bill, although I offer ruinous interest. As for friends, they are all in a like condition, for no one expected the siege to last so long. At any hotel, I need I observe that I do not pay my bill; but in hotels the guests may ring in vain now for food. I sleep on credit in a gorgeous bed—a pauper. The room is large. I wish it were smaller, for the fire-wood comes from trees just cut down, and it takes an hour to get the logs to light, and then they only smoulder, and emit no heat. The thermometer in my grand room, with its silken curtains, is nearly at freezing-point. Then my clothes—I am ready, very ready. When I call upon a friend the porter eyes me distrustfully. In the streets the beggars never ask me for alms; on the contrary, they eye me suspiciously when I approach them, as a possible competitor. The other day I had some newspapers in my hand, an old gentleman took one from me and paid me for it. I said read it, so I pocketed the half-penny. My wardrobe is scanty, like the stage *comic* and serious *parts*. I had been absent from Paris before the siege, and I returned with a small bag. It is difficult, to find a tailor who will work, and even if he did it could not send him my one suit to mend, for what should I wear in the meantime? Decency forbids it. My pea-jacket is torn and threadbare, my trowsers are frayed at the bottom, and of many colors, like Joseph's coat. As for my linen, I will only say that the washer-women have struck work, as they have no fuel. I believe my shirt was once white, but I am not sure. I invested a few weeks ago in a pair of cheap boots. They are my torment. They have split in various places, and I wear a pair of gaiters—purple, like those of a respectable ecclesiastic—to cover the rents. I bought them on the Boulevard, and at the same stall I bought a bright blue handkerchief which was going cheap; this I wear round my neck. My upper man resembles that of a dog-stealer, my lower man that of a bishop. My buttons are turning my hair gray. When I had more than one change of raiment these appendages remained in their places, now they drop off as though I were a moulting fowl; I have to pin myself together elaborately, and whenever I want to get anything out of my pocket I have elaborately to unpin myself, with the dread of falling to pieces before my eyes. For my food, I allowance myself, in order to eke out as long as possible my resources. I dine and breakfast at a second-class restaurant. Cat, dog, rat, and horse are very well as novelties; but taken habitually, they do not assimilate with my inner man. Horse, doctors say, is heating; I only wish it would heat me. I give this description of my existence, as it is that of many others. Those who have means, and those who have none, unless these means are in Paris, row in the same boat.—*Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is certainly very commendable in any man to "behave like a philosopher" while his pockets are being picked, but it is not easy to define what philosophical behavior under such aggravating circumstances would be, and one would scarcely have time to settle the question while undergoing the disagreeable ordeal. A London Magistrate lately paid a gentleman the compliment of saying that he had "behaved like a philosopher," because he looked at a pick-pocket, and smiled and nodded while his purse was abstracted. The philosophical gentleman, at the same time that he wore a smile on his face that was "childlike and bland," took note of the intrusive operator's visage and movements, and afterward succeeded in tracing him out and bringing him to punishment. There was a deal of philosophy in this, and it is commended to the unfortunate persons who are forced to ride in our City street cars.

If any person or place has the misfortune to have an ugly name, that person or place is justified in using all honorable means to get a better one, but any individual or community that goes to the trouble of having its name changed by act of legislature, and cannot make an improvement on the old one, has no claim on the sympathy or respect of mankind. The town of Loonieville, Mo., was lately rechristened Tribulation, and deserves to have nothing but troubles and trials for all time to come for its folly.

The philanthropic physician who discovered the process of vaccination has been the recipient of much praise and gratitude; but the question is raised at this late day as to whether he deserves so much eulogium after all. The belief in innoculation may yet be added to the long list of popular delusions. A man testifying before a Parliamentary Committee on the Vaccination act lately declared that, in 110 cases of small-pox of which he had been cognisant, 85 per cent. of the victims had been vaccinated. He had a child which he would not allow to be vaccinated on any consideration, preferring to pay any number of fines for violation of the law. He had a child vaccinated in 1869, and it died as a result. An inquest being held, a verdict was rendered of death from erysipelas caused by vaccination. Having regard for the welfare of mankind in general, and desiring to give warning to all future generations, he had the verdict carved upon the child's tombstone.

The Hindoos of Bombay are naturally getting very anxious about the religion and morals of the young men of their race who are sojourning temporarily in the City of London. Fearing lest the benign influences of a worship of hideous images, and the edifying festivities of the juggernaut, may be forgotten in the midst of the wickedness of a civilized and Christian metropolis, they have resolved to build a Hindoo temple in the British capital, where their absent youth may be reminded of the sanctity which dwells in the pagodas of Vishnu. A lac of rupees have already been subscribed for this purpose, and no lack of earnestness is manifested, so that before they know it the devout churchmen of London may have to encounter a setting up of graven images in their midst, together with all the dark practices of idol worship among the heathen Parsees.

Eloping with a charming young lady is an enterprise so fascinating and so fraught with the romantic incidents and accidents of chivalry that one would suppose no man having an opportunity to enjoy its glorious excitement would consent to have it done by proxy. Not only would he thereby lose all the glory and the pleasure of the "high emprise," but run the risk also of losing the prize which alone would justify the dangers of the hazardous undertaking. A young man of Galveston, Texas, however, was lately enamored of a beauteous maiden of New-Orleans who was closely watched by her stern parents, and not having the lofty heroism which ought to have inspired him to go to the Southern metropolis with rope-ladders, guitars, and other implements for the siege, engaged a friend who was on the spot to spirit away his charmer and take her to Galveston, where he met them on the wharf in the most prosy and unromantic style. Where has the chivalrous spirit of the bold Southron gone, that he should do this thing?

Locomotive engines have done a deal of mischief on sundry occasions, especially when they have not been well treated, but they have not been hitherto condemned by any competent tribunal as dangerous characters. Lord Chief-Justice BOVILL, however, recently gave a definition of these useful and laborious contrivances for transporting and destroying merchandise and human beings, which is obviously intended to bring them into bad repute. "A locomotive engine," said his lordship, "is a dangerous machine employed to carry fire through the country." He admitted, however, that as Parliament had authorized the using of such "dangerous machines," they could "carry fire through the country" with impunity, or, to use his learned language, "the fact of a fire occurring in consequence of such user is not actionable." It is well to have the rights of locomotives clearly defined, as well as the purpose for which they are contrived.

There is a German girl named CARRIE CLEIS, living in Louisville, Ky., who has uttered some very startling predictions, and as she is said to have been "under the influence of spirits," what kind is not specified, it behooves the world to give heed. We are also informed that she foretold the late war between France and Germany some years before it occurred. We should attach more weight to this statement if it too had been made in advance of the events. Now, under the same celestial influence, she has given vent to a remarkable series of vaticinations, which will enable all mankind to shape their conduct in accordance with the inevitable state of things which is in store. In seven weeks from the 24th of March just past a sign is to appear in the heavens which will forbode a bloody conflict between the whites and negroes in this country. The first battle, which will be "brief but bloody," will occur in April, 1872. Three years later another sign will appear, the precursor of a new struggle, between France and Germany, and, says this modern Cassandra, "Prussia will glorify." Nine years more, and the seeker after signs will be gratified again, and a religious war will break out all over the world. "This," the oracle says, "will be terrible even unto one part as unto another of the whole face of the world." Nor yet will the human race then be left in peace, but after nine years of religious slaughter, and a slight respite of seven years, the World will be infested with terrible beasts, each having seven horns like sabres. After these monsters have made havoc over the world for ten years, a cross will appear on the face of the sun, and seventeen years later the whole of these direful scenes will close appropriately with the final conflagration of the globes. We can scarcely hope to see the closing catastrophe, but some of the events are of interest to the present generation.

Dr. VELLERS appears to be a dramatist of a peculiar species. He has written several plays which he insists are works of great merit, and he is exceedingly sharp with those who take the liberty to think otherwise, but he sturdily refuses to give them to the world, choosing instead to advertise them in the London papers, setting forth their good qualities at an expense of so much a line. The critics, not being favored with a sight of the doctor's comedies, of course do not believe they are very good, and have said as much, whereupon the irate author threatens the papers publishing their criticisms with a libel suit. He says they have "deprecated his works in the intellectual market," and as he has not yet brought them into the book market, of course this is a great grievance, but one difficult to measure in pecuniary damages. Besides this, they have "rendered useless all the expense he has had in advertising his plays, and impoverished him." Notwithstanding all this, the literary doctor does not venture to publish his plays and refute the charges of his critics by showing their great merit, but appeals to the Courts, or rather threatens to do so, and to the meantime is ready to receive "monetary assistance" from the generous.

A certain philosophical lady of Cleveland, Ohio, has lately shown her appreciation of the value of time and the importance of attending to the prime duties of life without indulging in trivial and sentimental delays. Her husband was a butcher, and a butcher's flesh, as well as that of the animals which he slaughters, will be found in the last analysis to be naught but grass, and so the butcher was lately cut down by the scythe of Time, and, metaphorically speaking, cast into the oven. He died on Sunday, and at his funeral on Monday the widow was inconsolable, and the world presented the usual blank to her bereaved vision. But life is too short to be spent in mourning, and crape too expensive to be worn long, and so on Tuesday she was wedded to a barber, ere yet the funeral bake-meats were cold enough to furnish forth a marriage collation. The neighbors, who are always intolerant of other people's views of the proprieties of life, surrounded the barber's residence, with tin-pans, gongs, fish-horns and other unmusical instruments of sound, and made night hideous. Beer-kegs were rolled out to appease the crowd, but all in vain, and the Police were forced to disperse the serenaders for the benefit of the rest of the community. All of which forms a very interesting episode in the social life of Cleveland.

The hatred of Germany and everything German which has been engendered in France by the recent war shows itself in a variety of ways. The hardest thing which the Parisians can bring themselves to hate with sufficient cordiality is the beer of Bavaria. Now this is most decidedly a German production, and ought not to have the love of any patriotic Frenchman, but to hate Bavarian beer is a test of patriotism too rigid for human nature, especially French nature, to bear, so it is proposed to do away with the difficulty by presenting a still stronger motive of patriotism for drinking the beer. The *Figaro* has proposed a duty of five centimes per glass on all imported German beer, the proceeds of the tax to be accumulated for the expenses of a future war against France. Nothing could be more ingenious and satisfactory than this plan. It is thereby made a merit as well as a pleasure to drink Bavarian beer, patriotism is nourished by every glass, and then there is poetic justice in using the German beverage for the accumulation of funds and fury to avenge the wrongs of 1870-71.

EASTER IN INDIA.

Early Christian Settlements in the East—The Jesuits and Their Converts—Paganism Mixed With Christian Observances.

People actively connected with missionary labor only in the sense of subscribing for its furtherance, do not seem to be aware that among the dusky millions inhabiting India, a large proportion are professing Christians. It was one of the earliest mission fields, and tradition has it that St. Thomas the Apostle first preached the word there, and that his bones still sanctify the soil. The Portuguese discoverers of the route by the Cape of Good Hope found cathedrals and Catholics of a sort, at a town near the present Presidency City of Madras, renamed the place St. Thomé, and established it as a head-quarters of the Propaganda. Round them speedily rose a multitude of *quasi* Christians. Making themselves, with Jesuitical shrewdness, "all things to all men," they absorbed the salient features of old Hindoo ceremonials into the rites of the Church, provided black virgins to suit the susceptibilities of the people, and utilized all the old rejoicings of the seed-time of the year to bring the heathen to their fold, and the heathen's savings to their coffers. Polygamy was tolerated, though gently discountenanced, and good Hindoos were attracted and absorbed into the new religion, so much more gorgeous and imagination-striking than their own, by imperceptible degrees, hardly knowing how it all came about, and satisfied, undisillusioned by any rude shock of scrupulous proselytism, that they were as comfortable in heaven as in the old faith and a great deal more so." On the west coast, at Goa, Calicut and Cochin, St. FRANCIS XAVIER, with brigades of Bishops, followed the same course, and the consequence is that two-thirds of the population in those regions is Catholic. His bones repose in the church, said of what is now the Protestant Church at Cochin, the Church of St. Francis, and the oldest in India, but his tenets, ever watered by many a mitred Apollos, are still fresh and green as the verdant landscape of that well-moistened country, and are tenaciously adhered to by multitudes of scapulared devotees. The coast, fringed with cocoa-nuts, screens wide lagoons, sending up, with here and there, from Cape Comorin high to Bombay, the banks dotted with white churches and convents. To these repair, at Easter, in festive array, the entire Catholic population, and mirth, tempered with arrack and debauchery, reigns supreme. The general joy is not lessened by the fact of the almost total abstinence from alcoholic stimulants among the other denizens of the land. The Moharrum of the Musselmans, originally commemorating a sorrowful episode in their history, now lapsed into license, and the Ayudhya of the Hindoos, or Spring worshipping of weapons and tools by warriors and workmen. The agriculturists, who wear the sacred cotton thread like Joseph's coat; the scribe apothecaries his pens and ink-horn, the cobbler his last, and so on. It is, in fact, a gay time altogether for everyone. Of course, the coincidence of such religious among people of vastly different creeds has not escaped the sneering criticism of atheistical philosophers, such as CARLILE, of Antimonian infamy, who put down Christ as an astronomical myth, and profess to see an absolute identity in all the varied observances in general, day after day, and the dark days of Lenten fasting and the vernal income of nature. The European, mostly Protestants, and the few thousand Protestant converts, who unfortunately bear a lamentable reputation, which is, however, outliving its justification, for having the vices of all surrounding creeds and the virtues of none, celebrate Easter in a more quiet fashion; quiet, beyond the floral decorations of a few Ritualist churches, there is nothing remarkable about the season, or much different to what obtains in America or England.

Art Notes.

The British Government has just purchased for the National Gallery, at the price of £75,000, the collection of paintings belonging to Sir ROBERT PEEL. The collection originally formed by the late Sir ROBERT consists of seventy-seven pictures and eighteen drawings, by RUBENS, VANDYCK and others. It includes eight pictures by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, but the majority of the works are the masterpieces of the most eminent artists of the Dutch school. Among the pictures are "John Knox Preaching" and the "Chapeau de Paille." The latter work was discovered in this country several years ago, in a farm-house at Plattsburg, in this State, was taken to London, and purchased by Sir ROBERT. It was by RUBENS, and is considered to be one of his strongest works.

PICTURES SALE.

An extensive collection of oil-paintings the property of the late W. S. MOUNT, N. A., with a few other pictures, will be sold at the Somerville Gallery, Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Among them we notice specimens by Patrois, Freyer, Salmon, Verboeckhoven, Webb, Carl Hubner, Peerus, Mase, Thos. Cole, Bristol, Chapin, Geo. Hall, Wm. Brown, W. T. Richards and other well-known artists.

INTERVIEW WITH THE JAPANESE TROUPE.

Details Philological and Personal—The Strong Man and the Funny Man—Music Tics—New-York Experiences and Purchases—A Traveler's Tale of a Top.

We desire to write in a manner combining accuracy and clearness, and when we say that as a *shum-bush-no-o-to-ko* we called on the *musume, o-to-koo* and *to-do-moo*, we were kindly received, we trust we shall be understood. Fearful, however, lest MAX MULLER's philological works have not as yet the popularity their merit, and even at the risk of being tiresome to our polyglot readers, we must explain that the six-syllabled word in Japanese means an occasional newspaper contributor; that *musmee* stand for young ladies, and the last two compound words for young gentlemen and little boys. Disposed in every way at the very outset to flaunt all our vocabulary, we must state that we were disappointed in one respect. The Japanese have no word to interpret "interviewing," nor its synonym, "boring." They even have no oaths, and are so benighted as not to know how to swear. "When we are mad, the most we can say," said to us our native go-between, "is to call a man a fool—that is, *ba-ca*," and he added, as if apologetically, "when we are right-down mad, and the person is not of our people, we say he is a *to-jin ba-ca*, which means a foreign fool."

On the stage, the rehearsal going on, we were introduced to the various members of the Satsuma Troupe. One gentleman, elaborately gotten up in lasting colors—his neck, breast and arms tatooed with all the possible and impossible dragons, flying serpents and flourishes, recalling to our mind the old-fashioned blue-painted Chinese plates, was busily engaged in repairing the varied paraphernalia belonging to their performances. Bamboo ladders and poles, like gigantic fishing rods, were leaning against the side of the house. Baggage-smashers had not spared their apparatus. Long splits were visible in the bamboos, and as some of the little boys were to risk life and limb on them, it seemed to be his duty to make them secure. Deftly he took strong whip cord and made all kinds of turns, fastenings and hitches to them, exhibiting a skill which would have delighted a sailor. There was really nothing about the man indicative of strength. There was no width of shoulders, no bulk of torso evident. If anything he appeared undermined, and not even what is called a chunky person. Presently, however, we had an opportunity of seeing his power. A strong brace was required to tighten a certain portion of the cord. Taking the end of the line in his teeth, he put his strength for a moment to it. Instantly we saw the muscles start on the neck and shoulders, and the veins stand out all over the body, until with a snap the cord parted like a cotton thread. With a smile he said something, which was interpreted "that American string was not good; they made better in Japan." He would not weigh perhaps over 125 pounds, and yet he can hold on his feet a high ladder, with a cross ladder, and on top of that a boy, who hangs at the extremity—all weighing over 500 pounds—and he balances the whole fabric in this position for an unlimited period. Looking at him in a prize-fighting view the skin was remarkably clear and fresh, and he was evidently a condensed mass of sinew. The hands were nicely molded, and kept in perfect order. The feet were models of form, each toe having its proper proportion. As he moved along, you could see that the physical power was immense.

Around him was a laughing, merry set of men and boys, talking with volubility, and indulging in peals of laughter. Evidently all hands had been saving up their resources for a series of grand purchases in New-York. Very certainly we have never seen at one time such a quantity of bran new silver watches in wear. Every one seemed to have one; even those who could not exactly make out what time of day it was seemed to enjoy the possession of a cheap chronometer. Explanations were being given all the time to the ignorant, and the fact of most of the watches not going at all, though just purchased, seemed to be the cream of the joke. The most loquacious of all was the jester and sleight-of-hand man, the pipe and egg swallower, whose capacious mouth was extended on the full grin, and whose witty sallies seemed so convulse his hearers. Whether from natural good taste or not we do not know, they were all clad in sober-colored American clothes, and, save a modest breast-pin or so, seemed not inclined to the showy habiliments native artists in this line of business sometimes indulge in. Amity and good feeling pervaded the whole company, and the manager informed us that quarrels and bickerings were unknown. They evinced great courtesy toward the women in the troupe, always insisting on giving them the best places in traveling and attending to their comforts. One thing they especially dislike is to be taken for Chinese, for whom they have the most decided aversion. This is carried so far that the manager, being desirous of replenishing some portions of their wardrobe with Chinese dresses and stuffs, they absolutely refused to wear them. One source of great pleasure to them are the Japanese stores here. Though knowing the absolute cost of these articles at home, it is a delight to them to handle and purchase these recollections of their country, though they have to pay ten prices for them.

If the men take kindly to our dress, the women are decidedly conservative, and cannot brook our fashions. Braids and switches they hold in abhorrence, but have an undoubted liking for our jewelry. They delight in perfumes, and a bottle of Lubin they use in such profusion as to consume it all in a half hour's time. All of them keep up their ablutions, and a warm bath a day seems a necessity to them. Differing from the Chinese, whose thriftiness is proverbial, they are lavish of their money, and seem to have little heed of to-morrow. One rather strange ceremony is, that a prayer is invariably offered up before the performance, and when any particular act of an over-hazardous character is about to be presented, the women offer up an extra prayer, invoking additional aid by sprinkling salt on the stage. There is not one of them who cannot read or write, and most of them are already able to speak English. Family ties are not forgotten, and regular monthly correspondence is kept up with their relatives at home, who in return send them native books. These, we are informed, are principally of a historical character, and the older the subject treated the greater pleasure it gives. They delight especially in our theatrical performances. A day or so ago they saw the play of "Horizon." These who did not go were entertained by the sight-seers with detailed descriptions, which were kept up until daylight. Our circus enchants them, and no words are strong enough to express their admiration at the performers. Evidently our Japanese friends would all like to be six-footers, and regret that nature has cast them in smaller molds. A hotel elevators they consider as the acme of civilization, and have, by dint of patience, mastered it in its mechanical detail. Most of the troupe come from Jeddo, but some from Osacca, and at the expiration of five years must return, under penalties of a most dire nature, (if they are caught,) each one having been provided with a special passport. It seems the profession of acrobat and juggler is hereditary in Japan, so we are possibly describing the descendants of those who may have tumbled 5 thousand years ago in the streets of Jeddo.

"What about Japanese officers, who come here two three week ago?" one of them asked us.

"They are, we believe, still in this country, and very perfect gentlemen were they," we replied.

He seemed pleased at the notice taken, and said, "Great men in my country."

"You do not look as strong as you really are," we said.

"Think so? But we have very big man in Japan—strong as horse."

"Your wrestlers," we remarked.

"How you know that? That so. American man know most everything—but shum-bush (newspaper) man all thing."

We inquired whether Japanese names of persons had any significance, and were promptly told that they had; but few names were used without their having some significance; that TU-SUI-MATE, the name of one of the performers, meant falling water, and that Miss ITOH-S-MATE was in English Miss Woods.

Said a friend who had accompanied us, whose knowledge of Japanese was of service to us, as we were watching their clever top tricks: "I never see the letter of the Japanese in their top houses in their OWN country. I was with the first exploring expedition. The top-spinning men came on board, and the ship was top-mast. It was said the Commodore worked at them in private in his state-room, and I know the sailors spun them on the foretop. I was bound to confess the great superiority of the American people in every respect. The engineer, with the carpenter, gave me their old one. We got a mammoth cheese-box—it was a huge concern, about as big as a hogshead is around. After having balanced it nicely, we passed through the middle of it a carefully-turned steel spindle. All was nicely sand-papered, and painted in the most glaring colors. We spun it with the ship's signal halyards. When once you set it going it rumbled like an express train, and was good to go for twenty minutes. The very next time the Government officials came on board we set our top spinning. We noticed their surprise at its gigantic dimensions, though with apparent skepticism they refused to give it the credit it merited. We observed, however, at intervals of five minutes the head spy would come on deck, take a peep at it, note its performance and dive down stairs again. Catching the intervals of his disappearance, we would manage to keep out of sight, and to wind it up again, so that it apparently was spinning for a full two hours. Just as spinning away when our party took their boats to reach the shore. Still the top kept on going. Suddenly they came back, and the draughtsmen took no accurate drawing of it with all its details. I am afraid to mention that we somewhat exaggerated the length of its performance. There is no doubt, however, that a picture of this American top, which, once started, never stopped, remains to this day in the archives of the Japanese department.

THE DRESS OF OUR AMERICAN WOMEN.

What it is and What it Should be—Some Gentle Criticisms of an Artist—The Ridiculous in Hair—Fashion Alone Should not Rule.

I have heard for many months past that the troublous times in Paris are likely to bring a share of grief among the ladies of America, for want of a due supply of all the pretty goods, and, above all, the new modes which add so greatly to their charms. But why are the American ladies, often quoted as the prettiest nation in the world, unable to dress themselves? Among them we see delicate coloring, expression, graceful figures—why cannot they complete the charm and dress well? Dress of their own device, so that the appearances of every woman may be as completely suited to herself as if dictated by a foreign modiste. I know not how to order the details of bias, revers, en cour, and all the terms I see in the descriptions of fashion plates, but I feel desirous to assist the ladies in the present strait, and volunteer a few general outlines of style, to indicate some points where the prevailing modes may be improved, to an artistic eye.

I have sometimes blamed the dictates of fashion for shapes and combinations of color as painful to the sight, as is a hurdy-gurdy to the ear; and I have been told that these are not Parisian fashions, or are burlesques, that a French woman "knows how to appear simple with one hundred, and elegant with ten francs." That phrase conveys my idea of perfect dressing, but I do not often meet with it. Sometimes I see a beautiful tint of rich texture, flowing gracefully, without geometrical bits of another color over laid on it, and I admire the simplicity of costliness; then I meet a cotton or a cloth, made so compactly and neatly, not spoiled by a tawdry trimming or mixture put on with a vain attempt to improve on its inexpensive appearance, and I bless the elegance of propriety. Perhaps the feeling of sincerity and appropriateness is the most needful guide in arranging a dress. I say sincerity, because the effort to make a plain thing fine, a young person look old, or vice versa, is always a failure. But there is a terrible propensity to be insane in dress. I see graceful, sprightly girls bunched into heavy puffy suits, and wabbling in trains that might be borne by expansive and deliberate matrons, and I see the weight of forty years borne on uncovered arms and shoulders whose unshapely fat were better veiled. The thinner the face, the more do I see the hair drawn back from the brow; the less real hair there is, the larger and heavier is the load of braids and puffs behind. I see blonde girls in shades of brown which makes their hair look hideous; little compact people who endeavor to overcome nature by burying themselves in a mass of extensive trimmings.

Do not ladies notice their individual points, and dress so as to conform to them, and make a good outline, or a harmonious bit of color; or do they buy anything that is new, and put it on as comes convenient? I should think the latter from the aboriginal mode prevailing of wearing a string of beads, a velvet ribbon with a locket, a lace or linen collar, and a large bow, all together as ornament to one little throat. There is a place where articles like beads and jewelry give desirable finish to a costume, but to see them hung about the head and neck promiscuously, is either childish or a want of taste.

As the face is the most interesting part of a person, it ought to be most studiously dressed, and ladies must permit me to speak, especially on the fashions of hair and hats, which have prevailed. Your sweet features may be decked with smiles, but unless they be very young and rounded in outline, to brush the hair quite away from the brow gives an effect of age, illness or distress; it imparts a staring expression to the eyes, especially when likewise brought straight back without a part. Some very low foreheads or dark complexions can bear the stern look, if the nose be not sharp or the throat thin. The hair should always be parted in the middle, and brought down so as to pass over the ear. With many faces it is most graceful to cover the top of the ear about half an inch, and let it unite with the back hair so as not to leave a wide space uncovered behind the ear. The little frizzes, natural or otherwise, hanging over the eyes, are simply ridiculous. For two or three years there has been gradually growing into favor a frizzy and tangled style of hair. Perhaps it is because the quantity of false hair worn cannot be brushed as often as if it were real, but the effect is ugly, and not in character with a lady. The mode of pinching the front hair into little ripples is next to the frizzy thatch in giving a silly expression. Hair that waves naturally is graceful, but observe that it forms large and unequal ripples; the even, tight ones are of African derivation. Thus dark hair is dressed after the crape mode, and may nothing of the conspicuous artifice, and probable weight and heat, the amount of purchased material on heads has become a deformity. It has always been admissible to supply what nature has left in look like a naturally good suit of hair; but these locks, which could never grow on any head, have a want of sense and propriety.

If ladies studied character in dress they would greatly increase their admirers and friends. A young girl goes from shop to shop, purchasing whatever the dealers tell her is newest and most stylish. She may think one or two things somewhat extreme, but is told "we always make it so," and she appears with more hair than head, a frightful disproportion to her throat and shoulders; a dress so elaborated as to destroy the flow which the drapery of a skirt ought to have, and to give the effect as if there were handles at the sides, and impedes an elastic and easy motion; further hindered by high-heeled shoes, which tend to pitch the figure forward. The caracature of the "Grecian Bend" has been so often enacted on our streets that we are accustomed to it.

Then the bonnet—a bonnet is a shade or protection, and a frayed rag of black tied over the nose, little more, the girls look pert or bold. It needs a remarkable face to preserve the effect of a gentle, modest, lady-like expression, when dressed in these styles; and as these are most attractive qualities, do not blame the men for misjudging the girls who do their best to look stylish, piquant, and "different from what has been seen before." We infer that they have little dignity, or wish to be clad conveniently and appropriately; or that they have no true appreciation of grace and beauty. Ladies look upon every portion of your dress as the expression of character, which a due regard for the occasions of wearing it; and you will make some alterations that will bring you much admiration.

The Old Colony Sailors—Rearrest of Capt. Grindle.

Capt. GRINDLE, master of the ship *Old Colony*, was brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a civil suit instituted against him by RAYMOND RAU, a Spanish seaman, in the United States Circuit Court, for cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas—the damage being laid at $10,000. The prisoner was recently tried on the criminal charge, but the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty under the statute, but guilty of cruel and unusual punishment, and the case was discharged on Monday afternoon by order of Judge BLATCHFORD, he was arrested by Deputy Marshal KENOR, on the civil suit, just as he was preparing to leave the bay in the ship *St. Mark*. He was committed in default of $10,000 bail. E. B. FARR, of No. 26 East Thirty-third-street, becoming his surety. A second charge, of false imprisonment, the damages claimed being $10,000, was entered against GRINDLE as the instance of RAU, and he was obliged to give bail for his appearance to answer this charge in a similar amount.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Female Education and Home Life.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The education of woman in its broadest and highest signification is assuming such prominence that it may justly rank among the most interesting topics of the day. Noble institutions of learning, especially designed for her benefit, are springing up around us, oftentimes munificently endowed. Thoughtful and learned men have given their time and influence for the cause, while innumerable books and essays on the subject are scattered broadcast o'er the land. Parents are zealously urging their daughters onward, and encouraging them by their support and interest to excel; and the girls, catching the inspiration, apply themselves diligently to their studies, graduate with honor and finally settle themselves (matrimonially) for life.

The possible future advantage of such an education as adapted to the relative wants of nineteenths of our American women, has been to me for many years an unsatisfactory problem. I do not wish to be understood as undervaluing in the slightest degree the inestimable advantage of a thorough and liberal education. It is undoubtedly a great boon to its possessor, though in many cases, like those I have in mind, it is in after life but a Tantalus-dish from which can be gleaned but scanty nutriment. A certain class of women settle down after marriage into thrifty housekeepers, over-careful mothers, or plodding drudges; others are restless and dissatisfied at home, and seek enjoyment and pleasure in the whirl and excitement of fashionable life; others again, who may have more talent, possibly, or a greater amount of self-reliance, enter the public arena, mount the rostrum, and urge the ballot as the only salvation for coming woman; but there is another class who have imbibed in their youth certain fixed ideas regarding woman's sphere, and yet who find it difficult to wholly reconcile themselves to so circumscribed a limit, who cheerfully perform the various duties of wife and mother, fully recognising the dignity and responsibility appertaining thereto, who have no aspirations for notoriety or questionable fame, other than consistent with their idea of true womanhood, and who are not as yet sufficiently influenced by the "isms" of the day as to reject the teachings of St. Paul or the doctrines of the Church; yet it must be confessed that many of this class, often those who are really educated and cultured women, have their hours of despondency and dissatisfaction, and a yearning for something higher; for such it requires more than Spartan fortitude to reconcile them with their lot, and, were it not for the first reliance in an overruling Providence, might be tempted to rebel. It would be, perhaps, difficult to put into precise words the root of the trouble; but it is the utter stagnation (intellectually) of their lives of which they complain. The change from the congenial atmosphere of the home circle, where, accustomed to the society of a corps of intelligent brothers and sisters, the mental faculties have been stimulated, and the desire for knowledge fostered—the change, I say, to the monotonous routine of the modern housekeeper is paralyzing. If there was some intellectual incentive in connection with the duties of the "house-mother," they would be stimulated for greater exertion, and reap the satisfaction that years of previous study had prepared them for. They need the stimulus of encouragement, and that, I hold, they do not get.

Men are so absorbed, nowadays, by the complications and perplexities of the business world, that they bring home with them at night a preoccupied and wearied mind, and only ask by way of entertainment the undisputed possession of the favorite easy chair, the evening paper, and the inevitable cigar. A request for a bit of music, or an expressed interest in any other accomplishment, would so electrify the astonished wife that

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
Letters for the second page, Financial, Auction, and Amusements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates and are charged at office of publication.
LIF Messrs. DOLE, DEAN, & Co., Bankers, No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.
We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A circular issued by President THIERS shows that the *gendarmerie* had carried the insurgent position at Courbevoie, and the Government troops had carried the bridge at Neuilly. The losses of the insurgents are represented as immense. Paris has provisions for only two days, and the collapse of the insurrection cannot be long delayed. Later dispatches state that the fighting was terrible, and the rain of shells from the Versailles batteries compelled the Nationals to abandon their mitrailleuses. The musketry was also severe and constant. Crowds of women and children exposed themselves near the Arch of Triumph to witness the progress of the struggle. The Nationals were concentrating near the Place Vendome, and were placing artillery in the court-yard of the Palais Royal. The public mind appears to be greatly embittered against the Versailles Government. Yesterday's advices from Paris state that Gen. DOMBROWSKI has succeeded BERGERET in the command of the National Guards. The Nationals remained in their positions at Neuilly Bridge all of Friday night. The entire Versailles army is under the command of Marshal MCMAHON, and he has divided the forces into four divisions, Gen. VINOY's being held in reserve. The other three corps have been ordered into active service under Gens. L'ADMIRAULT, CISSEY, and DUBREUIL. President had demanded the power of appointing some of the Mayors throughout France, in opposition to the vote of the Assembly. The small-pox was prevalent at Bruges.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly, yesterday, on motion of Mr. FIELDS, the committee appointed to investigate the difficulty between Messrs. IRVING and WEED, were given power to summon witnesses and proper time for their investigations. A large number of minor bills were then passed. Mr. FIELDS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the proposition to refund money paid by drafted men for substitutes, which was that the subject ought to be presented to the people before legislative action was taken. The sum required would be $185,814,502. The matter was laid on the table for the minority report, and the Assembly adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL.

Recent advices from Central and South America state that Commander SELFRIDGE reports the route of the Tehuantepec Canal to only involve a cutting of twenty-three miles to connect the Atrato and Puego Rivers. The national mail had been robbed of $500,000 in gold in the United States of Colombia. The news from the other republics is unimportant. Two earthquakes had occurred in Bogota. A revolution was threatening in Brazil.

Dr. E. D. BROOKS, the well-known Superintendent of the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the past thirteen years, has resigned, and accepted a more important position in the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The distillery of GRANT, ROGERS & Co., was totally destroyed in Chicago yesterday morning. Loss $75,000; insurance unknown.

A resident of Chicago, named P. A. LEONARD, shot and instantly killed Dr. S. E. SCARLAND on Friday evening. The cause was domestic trouble.

On Monday Gen. BUTLER is expected to present an amnesty bill to Congress, which proposes to remove the disabilities from all persons engaged in the rebellion excepting three classes, namely, those who held diplomatic or judicial positions under the United States Government before the war; members of Congress, and officers of the army and navy who left the service to join the rebellion.

Senator SPRAGUE, in behalf of the State of Rhode Island, yesterday afternoon formally turned over to the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings, the statue of ROGER WILLIAMS, which, some days ago, was placed in the old Hall of Representatives at the Capitol. The unveiling of the statue was not attended with any formal ceremony, although quite a large number of Senators and Representatives were present.

The losses by the fire at Albany on Friday amount to $75,000, and the insurance to $47,000.

The tug *S. R. Watson*, at Chicago, was accidentally upset yesterday by mismanagement of a tow-line, when the vessel sank to the bottom with all on board, viz.: Capt. GREEN, two of the crew, LEWIS GARRITT and PATRICK MALLEN, and the mailing clerk, LEWIS JOHNSON, for many years on the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and part owner of the tug. Two other men on board were rescued.

A train was thrown from the track on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad at Readville, Mass., yesterday, and several persons were severely injured.

St. Bridget's Catholic Church, in Pittsburg, Penn., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $40,000; insurance $15,000 in home companies. The fire also destroyed a portion of the central wing of the Eleventh Ward public school, the loss on which is $20,000; fully insured.

The schooner *H. G. Cleveland* arrived at Oswego, yesterday morning, from Toledo, with a cargo of corn, being the first arrival through the Welland Canal this season. The Sault St. Marie Canal will be open for navigation May 1.

The subscriptions to the national loan, yesterday amounted to $200,000.

EDWARD THOMPSON, MICHAEL THIMBLEBY and WM. H. WEBB, alias BUCK, convicted in Philadelphia of rape committed upon MARIETTA RENSCHLER, were sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of $1,000 and fifteen years in the Penitentiary each.

The riot among the coal-miners at Scranton, Penn., is said to have been greatly exaggerated, and the excitement was in a great measure subsided.

There was a terrific thunder-storm down in Maine on Friday night.

E. H. ROLLINS was yesterday chosen Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad at Boston.

GEORGE H. OSBORNE, first mate, washed overboard from the schooner *Hero*, now at Halifax, is supposed to have been the missing Earl of ABERDEEN.

The offices of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad are to be removed from Indianapolis to Cincinnati on Monday next.

JAMES LYNCH, an old and much-respected citizen of Salina, in this State, died, on Friday, at the age of eighty-seven years.

The drug-store of Messrs. HARLESS & CO., in St. Louis, was damaged to the extent of about $10,000 on Friday night. The hardware-store of SCHNEIDING & CO. was also damaged to the extent of $8,000.

Several of the old Russian trading posts of Alaska have been purchased by a San Francisco firm.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS will deliver his long-looked-for lecture, at Cincinnati, the 27th inst.

The Revolt of the Communists.

The party of order is slowly but surely advancing toward supremacy in Paris. The Reds have fought as they have never done before, but then they have had the advantage never previously possessed, of having at their command forts, intrenchments and munitions of war. Bloody as the contest has been up till this point, a still bloodier chapter is in reserve, when the battle comes to be waged in the streets and the rebels, driven to bay, fight behind the barricades and pick off their assailants from the shelter of the many-floored dwellings of the capital. The brief horrors of this convulsive revolt have already exceeded the long-deferred agony of the siege. Then, the scene of warfare was placed miles beyond the view of the wives and mothers who saw their sons and husbands go out to fight the Prussians outside of the forts of Paris. But now, the southern forts only, lying close to the inner rampart, are garrisoned by the Nationals, and Valerian, the mighty citadel of the western sections, points its terrible ordnance against Paris, and aids in the slaughter of her sons. Then also, the brunt of the action was borne by the regular troops, who were mostly provincials, and the citizen soldiers of the Capital were left to do garrison duty around the ramparts, and to guard the gates. But now, every man who fights under the red flag of the Commune has some heart in Paris that beats anxiously for his safety, and agonized women and children standing near the Arch of Triumph could see, at a distance of a mile and a half, the obstinately-disputed conflict that raged on Thursday around the barricade at the Bridge of Neuilly, where brothers were dyeing their hands in brothers' blood. The great avenue that skirts the northern border of the Bois de Boulogne is now occupied by Government troops, and from their hard-won position at the *Porte Maillot* they are preparing to force their way into the city.

One concession the Communists may at least boast of having extorted from the Conservative majority of national representatives at Versailles—the election by the people of a certain proportion of Mayors. The Commune, as we have before noted, is the unit of the administrative system of France, and its head—the Mayor—has been hitherto appointed either directly by the national Government, or indirectly, by one of its nominees—the Prefect of the Department. The agreement by the National Assembly to vest the election of the Mayor of all towns of 20,000 inhabitants and under, in the people, will altogether abolish the appointing powers of the Prefects, and partially introduce upon those exercised by the Minister of the Interior. In standing out against the further extension of the privilege, M. THIERS has emphasized his profound distrust of the democracy of the large cities, and has given his decided adhesion to a republic, resting upon universal suffrage, but tempered by the imperial prerogative of the Central Government. It is impossible for the most charitable observer to assume that the insurgent Nationals have spilt their blood for constitutional questions like this. If they have struck for one thing more than another, it is for perpetual pay. But the refusal of the provincial representatives to grant so obvious a republican power as the popular election of Mayors will, nevertheless, remain a standing grievance for demagogues to make the most of, and will help to perpetuate the existing antagonism of interest and opinion between Frenchmen who live in cities and Frenchmen who cultivate the soil. To the hate of all things German, Paris will thus have added the hate of provincial domination, and it is simply a question of greater or less national cohesion, of less or more liberal progress, whether the latter hatred shall first break out again in the form of revolt, or the former under the guise of international war.

The Sheet's Own Record.

In a recent number we called attention to the cheap nastiness of those so-called "Sunday papers" which disgrace Metropolitan journalism, and thrive on slander and obscenity as unclean animals fatten on carrion. There is another class of publications in New-York not so wicked as these, but quite as worthless, and scarcely less offensive to every person of decent taste. Time was when the amiable lacqueys who do the "fashionable intelligence"—whose business and delight it is to describe for their less fortunate neighbors the dresses and the dinners of the great—were content with an occasional part of a column in some of the tea-and-toast journals of namby-pambyism wherein to set forth these glad tidings. There they were wont to indulge in idiotic raptures over the latest fashions in round hats and rosettes; to expatiate on the splendors of young Mr. Rattlebrains' imported drag, or Lord Simpleton's new overcoat; to discuss the momentous question of the propriety of wearing crush hats in the street, and to hold high debate over the merits of the Boston dip. To these artless chronicles we have turned whenever we desired to know the weight and number of the spoons at Mrs. Buggins' last great entertainment, or to solve the agonizing doubt as to when Mr. Snobling of Fifth-avenue might be expected home from his shooting excursion. They were harmless in their mild stupidity, these genteel purveyors of kitchen tattle, so long as they adhered to the moderation which marked their earlier efforts.

But of late, whether because of a growing taste in the public for these contemptible details of fashionable life, or of a fatal ambition in the ministers to this curiosity, they have enlarged the sphere of their operations. Nothing less than an entire paper will now content them, and so we have at least half a dozen journals devoted to the circulation of the inanest and silliest gabble about the most trifling things. But this is not what we especially complain of. Perhaps, on the whole, there are advantages in this concentration of twaddle; it is easier to avoid it. And so long as these ambitious shopmen and amateur flunkeys confined their efforts to disquisitions on boots and buttons, or to vulgar homilies on pantaloons and neck-ties, they retained for their inanities a certain measure of toleration. People of any sense might find this sort of reading matter thin and unsubstantial, but they were not obliged to read, and to a large portion of the community the literature of the tailor-shop and the footboard brought a harmless gratification. Even when these ingenuous Jenkinses began prying into the privacy of domestic life to such an extent that it soon became impossible for a lady to give a party, or for a gentleman to receive his friends at dinner, without having the guests and the dresses, the diamonds and the wines, duly labeled and catalogued in the columns of "The Social Spy," we were still content to suffer in silence. To many people this sort of cheap notoriety had a certain attraction; to the rest it brought an annoyance tempered by philosophical resignation. But when these society journals, emboldened by sufferance, venture on the impertinence which now constitutes their chief attraction—of parading in their columns the names, the descriptions and the movements, of young ladies in private life, with whatever embellishments of fact or fiction a coarse and reckless fancy might suggest—they cease to be merely contemptible, and provoke just indignation.

We have grown by degrees so used to this sort of insolence that most people do not at once realise its shamelessness. [To any young woman of delicacy and modesty, it must be extremely unpleasant to be thus brought into unsought and unwelcome publicity at the whim of a vulgar and unscrupulous snob, for the amusement of other snobs as vulgar and possibly as unscrupulous as himself. Still less agreeable is it for a father or a brother to reflect that the names of the women dearest to him are thus exposed to be bandied about in coffee-room or club, coupled with those refined jests which our gilded youth delight in. We have known of instances where ladies have been frightened into recognising and receiving these contemptible persecutors, through dread of the annoying reports which it would be their power to publish about them. There are other instances, we are sorry to say, in which "ladies" send accounts of their lively parties to these tattlers, and pay for their insertion in the paper. People who desire this kind of notoriety are welcome to it—it only reveals their true character. But it is an outrage to drag the names of ladies into public journals without even going through the form of asking the consent of the victims. "Personal journalism" is reaching a curious state of development in these days.

A Pioneer of Cheap Literature.

Between the Great Britain of 1830 and that of 1871, there is an interval of liberal progress nearly as wide as that which separates the latter from the Austria of today. The motive power, in what is unquestionably a political revolution, has mainly been cheap newspapers and periodicals. To us, who have developed a free Press under conditions eminently favorable to its existence, it is difficult to realize the struggle through which the founders of a popular literature had to pass in the United Kingdom. One by one the first true educators of the British people are passing away, and their successors, who are reaping the fruits of their long years of discouraging toil, are men of another mould, and of lives far less eventful. The mournful coincidence of the almost simultaneous death of two of the brothers CHAMBERS severs another of the few remaining links that connect the prolific cheap literature of contemporary England with the scanty productions of a past generation. ROBERT CHAMBERS was a type of man not altogether extinct in Scotland, but one which can never be developed under similar circumstances. He found the literature of his country's peasantry consisting of the Bible, sundry volumes of Calvanistic divinity, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and the *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, with the possible addition of BURNS and ALLAN RAMSEY. He left it enriched by many a goodly volume of useful and entertaining literature, and helped to make his family name a household word with every man, woman, and child capable of reading a book in the British Islands. Like almost every truly great Scotchman, he had emancipated himself from the somewhat narrow doctrinal formulas of the dominant creed. But the native ingrained sense of moral responsibility never left him, and he loved to see his countrymen with broader views and more catholic sympathies in virtue of his labors, and he has gone to his rest honored by every friend of popular education wherever the English tongue is spoken.

Thirty-nine years ago, *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* was a marvel and a portent on the literary horizon. The political ferment of the time had prepared the conservative mind of Great Britain for many strange events, but that any man should deliberately attempt to bring down the results of the highest culture and the most refined taste to the level of popular intelligence, was probably looked upon as a more revolutionary enterprise than even the programme of the Chartists. The fertile brain that initiated that bold experiment continued its unwearied labor, till it passed, the other day, into a higher sphere of activity. The by-walks of history, the researches of geology, spelling-books for the intellect of the child, dictionaries and encyclopedias for the mature study of the men, were brought out either under his immediate supervision, or formed the direct issue of his pen. He ransacked tradition, and all the riper conclusions of all the civilizations, for materials with which to instruct the popular mind. He had an abiding faith in the intellectual capacity of the day-laborer and the busy middle class, and they rewarded him with cordial appreciation and profitable support. Many have followed in the track which he and his shrewd and industrious elder brother marked out. None have pursued it with more conscientious devotion or more high-toned principle. ROBERT's younger brother died from the shock received from the news of his death. Many grateful hearts will regret his loss with feelings, if less poignant, at least as sincere.

Our Streets.

Perhaps in no paved city of the civilized world is inconvenience from muddy streets so excessive as in New-York. Pedestrians wade nearly to the knees at times in the odious mixture that accumulates in our thoroughfares. Men's trousers and women's skirts are ruined by it, neat boots are spoiled before their time, even coats and upper garments are splashed and bemired with the horrible slush flung profusely through the air by hoofs and wheels. After a long period of tribulation, a period when everybody goes about daubed with the mysterious compost which all shrink from with terror and none can escape, there appears some promise of relief. The bright sun shines forth, the shrewd, drying wind sweeps through the City, and the muddy nuisance is abated. The immense collections of dirt which have troubled us so long are deprived of their moisture, and first become glutinous and then pulverized. The processes are gone through with much celerity. Enchanted to find ourselves no longer reeking with the muck of the kennel, our spirits rise with hope. We look forward with trusting simplicity to a time of comparative comfort. Vain delusion! Too soon we awake to the true state of the case. We have escaped from Scylla, but only to rush upon Charybdis. With scarcely the intermission of a day, the same dreadful compound that lately assailed our feet and legs now attacks our eyes and ears and organs of respiration. The air is full of the horrible stuff, dancing and spinning, and penetrating in every direction. We are blinded, and choked, and nauseated by it. Our parlors, and chambers, and offices are invaded by it. Our clothes are ruined and our food is peppered by it. Borne on winds with which it is in conspiracy, to be whirled toward all points of the compass at once, no place is sacred from its intrusion—no article can be preserved from its contact. Formerly we, at all events, kept it down and trampled it under our feet; but now it almost does the same by us, for certainly we could not well be more absolutely at its mercy.

Now, the imperfect cleaning of the streets is, of course, an acknowledged evil, and one of the many that our beautiful system of local misgovernment permits to exist. In this water-shed of a City, with great rivers on either side, the extent of this evil is simply inexcusable. That vast piles of fat manure, which might enrich to luxuriant fertility the whole surrounding country, should thus be allowed to grow up, making greasy swamps in wet weather and pestiferous dust-clouds in dry, is an absurdity. But even were the attention paid to the matter as conscientious and regular as it might be, there would still practically exist, under our present system of locomotion, much inconvenience from this cause. Lungs, and eyes, and garments, and furniture would still be impaired by it, and the trouble would always tend to get worse. The reason is that population increases and travel increases, and thus the great occasion of accumulating dirt must also increase. That occasion, of course, is the refuse left upon the streets. All other causes put together, the sweepings of stores or dwellings included, do not constitute so large a proportion of street filth as this. The fact has often been shown by analysis, and people like Prof. TYNDALL have often commented upon it. Really clean and economical roads, as a writer in the *Engineering Journal* has of late declared, cannot be had in a great City like this until horse power is superseded; and some may say that this is equivalent to the statement that such roads cannot be had at all. Such a conclusion, however, would be hasty and premature.

The relief of New-York will come, not from the widening of streets alone, or the more equal distribution of business in different localities, but from an underground railway. When a fair proportion of the present swollen travel can be thus directed, much of the inconvenience of mud and dust can obviously be avoided.

Prison Reform.

It is generally admitted that our State Prisons, under the present system of management, are failures, both from a financial and reformatory point of view. In theory, the criminal is not imprisoned so much for punishment as for reformation. In practice, the reformatory idea is lost sight of, and prison discipline is administered as punishment only. The reason for this is that our prisons are politically managed. Official positions in them under the present Constitution are regarded as party spoils, and are so awarded. Men are appointed to fill positions, from that of agent and warden down to guard, without any regard to fitness, but solely as a reward for political services.

The attention of the Prison Association was called to this evil several years ago, and the members tried to devise a remedy. None was possible without amending the Constitution. A committee of the Association, appointed for that purpose, submitted to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 a carefully-considered amendment, which was calculated, as the framers expressed it, "to take the prisons out of politics." This amendment, which failed to be adopted by the people because it was complicated with other matters, was the same in substance as the concurrent resolution that passed the Senate several days since. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Board of five managers, to hold office ten years, who shall have the care and superintendence of the prisons, and shall perform such duties with regard to county jails as the Legislature may direct. They are to appoint the warden, physician, chaplain and clerk of each prison, and have power to remove them after an opportunity has been given the officer to be heard in his defense. The managers are to be so classified that the term of one person so appointed shall expire every two years for the first ten years. The officers of the several prisons are to be appointed by the Warden thereof, and be removable at his pleasure. Managers may be removed by the Governor for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty, after opportunity has been given them to be heard on written charges. The amendment is to take effect on the first day of January next after its adoption.

This amendment, the result of years of careful study and experience, will, if adopted, work a radical and salutary change in prison management. Fitness for the position will then be the test for office, and competence and faithfulness in the discharge of duty will insure permanence of position. It is but necessary to apply to our prisons the ordinary rules of business to see the need of a change. No business can be or is successfully carried on where the responsible manager is frequently changed, or where servants are discharged without good and sufficient reason, such as incompetency or misconduct. The amendment is in the nature of civil service reform, and every argument advanced in favor of that reform recommends this change also. The present system is bad for the State, bad for the officer, and bad for the convict. Under it men are appointed to responsible positions whose only qualification is service rendered their party. Many of them possess qualifications for the position, but they no sooner become acquainted with its duties, and are of value to the State, than a political change takes place, and they are removed to make room for others, who, in turn, are changed again. Knowing that they are appointed as a reward for services rendered, and subject to removal when their party loses favor, the officers do not, in many instances, strive to become familiar with their duties. Incompetency and neglect of duty are offset by the fact that the officer is an influential man in his ward, and is always on hand at caucuses and elections. This evil, and many others of a like nature, the amendment proposed by the concurrent resolution will remedy.

MINOR TOPICS.

Friday's accounts of the miners' riots at Scranton turn out, fortunately, to have been somewhat exaggerated. There is, as yet, no evidence of death having resulted from the wounds received by the men who had made themselves obnoxious to the strikers. The violence used by the mob was, nevertheless, murderous in its intent, and it is by the merest chance that the results have not been more fatal. A section of the Workman's Benevolent Association had a meeting, yesterday, at St. Cloud, and passed sundry resolutions. We look in vain among them to find the sweeping censure of the acts of the Scranton men which they owed it to their own professions to give. As an association they deny having encouraged outrage or stimulated violence, but they nevertheless give both their implicit approval by abstaining from condemning the late exhibition of mob law by a number of their members.

The *World* yesterday moaned once more over the fact that the TIMES will persist in exposing the Tammany faction. Will our readers take the trouble to peruse the following short extract:

"Can this island be the culminating point of the enterprise, of the culture, the wealth, and the power of the continent, yet its people be incapable to shake off the rule of the dozen sordid men of selfish hearts and narrow brains who have *plundered us of millions yearly*, obstructed our material growth, *made our markets, our wharves and piers and docks, monuments of their respective ring corruptions*, and, more than all, have put *judges in our very Court-houses to sell injustice for a price!*"

This is not from the TIMES—it is from the *World* of last Spring. And yet, after taking back all its unpleasant criticisms, and eating humble pie as it is now doing, it was refused its little bill of $40,000 the other day, and was obliged to sue the City for it, and after all didn't get the money.

No extenuation has been attempted, even by the most partial narrators, of the ruffianly assault made by Assemblyman IRVING, of New-York, upon Mr. SMITH M. WEED, of Clinton. The country Democrats are greatly and justly excited over this attempt to subject them to the mob rule of the elect of City groceries. Unless the Assembly is content to sink to the level of a New-York Ward meeting, it must teach the bruisers and shoulder-hitters who are counted in to misrepresent us, that though they must be tolerated as Legislators, they can be expelled when the natural ruffian gets the better of the thin conventionalities of Albany. When, as in IRVING's case, the cowardice of a bulking bully is superadded to the manners of a rowdy, it is time that even the New-York Legislature rid itself of the stain of his presence.

The movement in Missouri, headed by Senator SCHURZ and B. GRATZ BROWN, was, in the beginning, styled "Liberal Republicanism." Not content with trying to influence the action of their party in a certain direction, and winning, by force of reason, Republicans to the support of their ideas of amnesty and other measures, these gentlemen fraternized with Democrats, and succeeded in electing a bolting State ticket, of which Gov. BROWN was the head. The first awakening to the true condition of affairs occurred when FRANK BLAIR was chosen United States Senator, by a Legislature elected by the fusion of liberal Republicans with Democrats. Now the end is reached, and we have Democratic triumphs in nearly all the municipal elections held in Missouri. St. Louis elects a Democratic Mayor for the first time in ten years. The Democratic Party has been strengthened by the Bi-partisan action of Messrs. BROWN and Senator SCHURZ. The result of their experiment in working reform outside of the party, and by Democratic assistance, will, it is to be hoped, deter others from making blunders of a similar nature.

Today is the sixth anniversary of the surrender of Gen. LEE and the ARMY of Northern Virginia. One of the participators in the historic interview at Appomattox Court-house has gone to his rest; the other remains to see the nation, whom he did so much to rescue from destruction, advancing peacefully under his administration on a great career of progress. On April 9, 1865, the praise of the chivalrous courtesy of Gen. GRANT was in every one's mouth, and even extorted the admiration of his opponents. As a lesson for the anniversary of a more memorable Sunday, we commend this thought to our readers: Shall the man who bore himself so meekly then be denied now the same measure of fair and generous dealing as an opponent in the midst of his success?

The Utica *Morning Herald* asks and answers the question: "What is modern Democracy?" The various acts passed by the present Democratic Legislature, in obedience to the dictation of "Boss" TWEED, the amending of the Registry law in violation of an express agreement, and of the License law, by which the "Registry law being practically abolished, free rum is let loose to do its legitimate work in flooding the polls with aliens and repeaters"—the Tax Levy by which the "Ring" may extort millions from the tax-payers of New-York City "to add to the vast sums which are being accumulated to subvert popular government," the first trial of which was made at the late election in Connecticut—the consolidation of the City debt for the purpose of covering up the frauds of Controller CONNOLLY—the Croton Water bill—the alliance of the Tammany and Erie Rings—these are the points dwelt upon by the writer in his able article. He sums up by saying that the modern Democracy means "vast schemes of robbery and plunder organized for the future; gigantic frauds to be covered up; degradation of the masses studiously contemplated and in part accomplished; bribery and corruption on a national scale, and finally, if not checked and thwarted, to result in the overthrow of free institutions." Every person who looks at the acts of the Democratic Party, and judges them without prejudice, will be compelled to admit the indictment to be a just one.

WASHINGTON.

Congress to Wind Up the Session With the Kuklux Bill—Determined Opposition for a Vacant Office—The Status of Honor Williams—Weekly Treasury Statement—Serenade of Senator Morton—Interesting Political Speeches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus today and decided to put through the Kuklux bill, which will be reported on Monday morning by the Senate Judiciary Committee, so as to enable Congress to adjourn on Thursday, and a resolution to that effect will no doubt be sent to the House on Monday. The anxiety to get away is very great.

Neither House of Congress was in session today, the Senate having, while in Executive Session yesterday, passed a resolution to adjourn over till Monday. This was not generally known last night, or this morning either, and several Senators who were not present during the Executive Session went to the Capitol at the usual time only to find the Chamber deserted. Congress met, however, though not in the manner prescribed by the rules, of the various Departments, where, doubtless, the business transacted was equally free from rule as the meeting.

SCRAMBLES FOR A VACANT OFFICE.

Judge HEWCHON, of Indiana, having resigned the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to which he had just been confirmed by the Senate without qualifying for that position, a lot of would-be Assistant Secretaries has sprung up, sufficient, if there were some method of preserving them, to fill the position for a thousand years to come. There are so many of them that the Secretary don't know what to do. When he returns next week from Ohio and decides who shall be nominated, there will be a large addition to the ranks of the disappointed men, and some will be ex-members of the last Congress. The Secretary is expected home next Wednesday.

STATUS OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

The hideous old canvas that has covered the beautiful statue of ROGER WILLIAMS was removed today, by the request of Senator SPRAGUE. It was expected that the unveiling would be accompanied by some speeches and appropriate ceremonies, but the members of the Joint Committee to which its reception was referred have not been appointed from the House, and it was desired that both Houses should unite in whatever was done. The approaching end of the session and the indifference of Congress to turn aside from the business it has marked out, rendered any attempt at interesting formalities liable to failure; so the formal speeches of presentation will not be made till next Winter. A brief notice and description of the work, it will be remembered, were given in these dispatches some weeks since.

SUFFRAGE AMONG THE CLERKS.

Recently an effort has been made in the Interior Department to ascertain the voting residence of the clerks, and when they last exercised the inalienable right. A very large number were found who had not voted for many years; many not since 1868, and some not since 1836 or 1840. The number thus careless of their birthright is in the neighborhood of 200, and it may be supposed that they will now joyfully accept the first occasion to vote the Republican ticket.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICER.

A. H. LAFLIN, Esq., the NEW Naval Officer of New-York, received his commission today, and left for New-York to-night to assume his official duties.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement covers transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$22,000
Shipments of notes	2,422,618
Shipments of fractional currency	548,153
Held as security for national bank circulation	356,182,450
Held for public deposits	15,599,000
National bank currency outstanding	340,582,450
National gold bank notes in circulation	927,500
Fractional currency destroyed and redeemed	770,000
Internal revenue receipts today	548,000
For the fiscal year to date	114,268,077

It is estimated that the receipts from internal revenue sources for the present fiscal year will foot up $185,000,000. During this fiscal year part of the old law was in effect to Aug. 1, part to Oct. 1, and special taxes to May 1. It is estimated that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the receipts under the present law will reach about $135,000,000.

SERENADE OF SENATOR MORTON.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, was serenaded to-night at the National Hotel by citizens of his State, now sojourning in Washington. President GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX, together with the Republican members of Congress from Indiana, occupied seats in the balcony, and a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel. Gen. SHANKS, in a few laudatory remarks, introduced Senator MORTON, who was received with long-continued cheering, and made the speech having reference to the approaching Presidential campaign.

He said the Southern people are committed to slavery, because they have declared that slavery was wrongly and illegally abolished. The third result of such a triumph would be the disfranchisement of the colored people, taking from them the right of suffrage. They would be able to disfranchise

[illegible] Democratic Party North and South are unanimous against suffrage and civil rights to colored people.

The fourth point is, shall Republicans in the South live in peace and be protected in life, liberty and property? This is a great question. They are struggling for this protection today. The Democratic party say they are against national banks, yet they would not restore the old State banks. They say they are for free trade, yet they do not [illegible]

LOOKING FOR A HOUSE.

The Tribulations of a Dwelling Hunter.

Some of the Experiences of a Man Who Went Everywhere Looking for a Place in Which to Live—Following an Advertisement and What Came of It—Everything to be Let, But Nothing to be Had.

To let here, to let there, to let everywhere. Houses to let, half-houses to let, apartments to let; upper portions of genteel, private, high-stooped, low-stooped and French-roofed residences to let. City houses and cottages, country residences and villas; all "desirable" and at moderate prices; humble ones often being made by landlords; unheard-of bargains to be made. Everything to be let, but—nothing to be had, unless the hard-hearted landlords the tenant's, and the extraordinary bargain be in favor of the landlord. Should the reader have any doubts on this subject they may be possibly removed by the perusal of the following experiences and painful experiments of a house-hunter.

He had it, or he thought he had it. The very thing. What could be better? Only $600 a year. "Three-story high-stoop sub-cellar brick house; gas-fixtures, water take" (and that indefinite) "&c." West side too. What a blessing those papers were. He would take that house and rejoice. He would take it and make glad the young wife of his bosom who was all but succumbing to the cheerful loneliness of boarding-house restaurant.

The unreliable notice informed him that he could apply to the owner, who did not reside in the desirable "three-story brick." Availing himself of the permission so graciously accorded him, to inquire without delay, he hastened to the locality designated, his heart throbbing with hope. Only eight hundred a year! How delighted dear Maria would be. What a surprise! She should certainly have that ribbed silk now. Thought it was impossible to get a "three-story, &c." for less than fifteen hundred. How mistaken some people were; all landlords were not rapacious. Doubtless he was dealing with a kindred soul, content with six or seven per cent. this landlord, who, by the way, was not situated like the "high stoop" on the west side. By no means. Our friend found him on the east side—very much so indeed. Pooh! him in; the fates were evidently with him, and the house, to say nothing of the "sub-," were still "to let."

"A very nice house indeed, Sir. The very house for a gentleman like you. No, it was not occupied at present, but a lady in the basement would show the gentleman over it. Pleasantly situated? Well, quite pleasant and lively—not dull, by any means; something going on all the time. How far west was it? Between Sixteenth and Eighth avenues. Would only let there" to a good tenant, which landlord was prepared to take an affidavit the gentleman would be. Yes; possession immediately. There was a party from the country quite "took" with the house. Wanted to pay a $1,500 a year for it, and had him ready to pay down for six months in advance. But it wouldn't do. Why not? Too many children. Ain't the gentleman was five in family, and only one child—in arms. It had been his prayer that Heaven should find him such a man to take possession of the high stoop, &c.

Prospective tenant, charmed. No doubt they would come to terms. But he would like to see it for form's sake. He crossed Broadway and Fifth-avenue with elastic tread. Already did he see, in his mind's eye his pensive being removed to the abode of bliss and economy to which happy chance had directed his steps. Couldn't be such a house as belonged to the row he was passing; no, that would be too much to expect—at the figure. Seventh-avenue was crossed. A few stores and a tenement or two which he passed occasioned a slight qualm. Could that be the place? Mr. Change for the numbers. It was still a little farther on; one of that decent-looking row. "The wind was tather in the thought" of which "distance lent enchantment." Not such a very bad-looking place for the price; and Maria could be in Eighth-avenue "in a jiffy." It wouldn't do to be too particular these times.

Admitted by the "lady;" interior of residence examined; found in tolerable condition and "tone" not wanting. "Quiet neighbors? Yes, Sir. Methodist Church two doors higher up, and"—whir, whir, whirl over, over, over! "good gracious what's that?" "Steam-mine, Sir! They're beginning again." "Who?" whereat "over the way, Sir," whir, whir, over, over. "Speak louder, I can't hear you." Just come back from dinner, at the machine shop over the way. Aint he hearin' noth'n' cept at the back of the house—but then it's a company like." This, then, was the "lively and lively." This was, indeed, as the proprietor had said, "something going on all the while." The mystery of the $600 was explained, and our friend departed with the conviction that however well suited that "three-story brick" might be for an amateur lunatic asylum, Maria's fair sirna should never dive into those "tubs." The ribbed silk must be foregone for a time, for he must prepare himself for a higher figure.

Deferring once more to the "blessing," (i. e. the newspaper, which he had wisely returned, he found that there was a dentist situated in the neighborhood of the Central Park, going "at an unusually low price to a suitable tenant; replete with every convenience; containing nine rooms; marble mantels," and, in fact, everything calculated to make home comfortable. It was true this gem was some distance from his place of business, but it would have to come to that; so jumping into an Eighth-avenue car and making a journey, the enjoyment of which was enhanced by the fact of his having to stand the whole of the way, the immediate vicinity of the almost "suburban retreat" was duly reached. It was not encouraging to find himself set down in a quagmire—like position, but consoling himself with the fact that a Broadway's sun had never to dry up the slush, he plodded on as cheerfully as the "slough of despond"—there was not a ray of paving stone—would permit. He found himself at length opposite two flannel petticoats and a few mysterious feminine banners, which, in part, hid from his view the object of his search. Passing a lady inclining to embonpoint, who was "pegging away" at the clothes-line in a small yard—he has the advertiser's pardon, pleasant reader—he stood before a cottage, so little answering the description of the one he sought, that (experiments done) he concluded must be the fifty-first dwelling.

Notice on the door-post, which, as well as the door itself, gave the idea that the inmates were in the habit of using them in the place of towels. Learned from said notice that key would be found at corner grocery, two blocks up. Resolved to ferry nor rath plunged through a small lake, entered the grocery, and was met by a Teutonic lady, who produced the key and accompanied him back to the cottage. The general internal appearance was lent for the presence of accumulated dust, damnable, and the rent—although about twice as much as it ought to have been—within his means. His labors were then at an end. But stay; how about the rear view? Maria had particularly requested him to look to that. "Quack, quack, quack!" Ah! the neighbors kept ducks and geese. Pastoral, if not classic. "But what's that place next the fence, madam?" "Dem's de pig-pens. Me and mine mans lifs next door." One short and not "lingering" glance was given north, east and west, where lamp-posts and shanties met the view, and the visitor coming to the conclusion that Maria could not be located there, mildly suggested the same. His objections were met with a laughty and not too comprehensible expatiation on the advantages of the location: "Yourn and grub bars, and cows, and pigins, and fruish also ver breag-vast, and Mike Dooley giv de milg dep cends quart," &c. Doubting 'neath the Teutonic banners, our house-hunter fled incontinently. Still, a "local habitation" had to be found, and once more having recourse to the "only," he learned that a "comfortable residence" required a tenant within walking distance of the suavvery villa.

Destination reached; bell pulled. No answer; pulled twice and while being operated upon a third time the door was opened by a slow Irish girl, who adding a trifle to the grimy aspect of her face by passing her hand across her mouth, stared at the visitor as if he were some extraordinary specimen at large from Wood's Menagerie. "Is this house to let?" This with courtesy. "And thy not? Sure isn't the bill up?" "Is the house tenanted at present?" "Faat's that?" "Is any one living here?" "Yes, but yees can see over it if yees wish." With that she preceded the visitor, throwing open the door as if she were a turnkey in possession of a malefactor.

The odor which emanated from the basement was powerful enough to have knocked down Goliah, and roaches fled in quantities at the approach of their mortal foes. You are favored with roaches here. "Bad cess to 'em." No rats, he hoped. "Is it rats! Sure this place 'd suit yees for 'em. They're as playful as kittens, running across your feet and walking upthairs and aboundin', just like Christians, and as if they belonged to the family."

Again discomfited, but not routed, a small house on Lexington-avenue was on the cards. Here the lady in possession gave a doleful description of the property. Everything out of order; landlord, in lady's estimation, all but a shameless robber; notions of order, pipes leaking, &c. Rats seemed from further internal question, to be mutually received to seek no more for a cheap residence, but to select the upper or lower portion of same more unobservant abiding-place. Before following him in his praiseworthy search, it may be remarked that he had just been the victim of imposition, for the lady who had given so doleful an account of the house year there only on sufferance, being a defaulter, and only allowed to remain (in the hope that her rent might be forthcoming) until a suitable tenant was procured. But for this dodge, which is not an uncommon one, our hero would have had to seek no more, for the house was desirable. Yes, it was reluctantly forced upon his conviction that he must look somewhere else. Not in a part of a house. So he referred once more to the "blessing" with which, owing to the gusty state of the wind, he got into sundry difficulties. We have most of us experienced the same sort of thing when, impatient for the latest telegram, we have been fain to snatch the sheet from the hands of the newsman, and sometimes have had to run after it. The very thing for a gentleman like you. No, it was not occupied at present, but a lady in the basement would show the gentleman over it. Pleasantly situated? Well, quite pleasant and lively—not dull, by any means; something going on all the time. How far west was it? Between Eighth and Eighth avenues. Would only let there" to a good tenant, which landlord was prepared to take an affidavit the gentleman would be. Yes; possession immediately. There was a party from the country quite "took" with the house. Wanted to pay a $1,500 a year for it, and had him ready to pay down for six months in advance. But it wouldn't do. Why not? Too many children. Ain't the gentleman was five in family, and only one child—in arms. It had been his prayer that Heaven should find him such a man to take possession of the high stoop, &c.

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is so may be difficult of explanation; whether the parties entitled, if living, are ignorant of the law in their behalf, or whether, living or dead, their families or legal representatives are equally uninformed, is a matter of conjecture; but the facts are as above stated.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Chronicle of the Week.

The pressure upon our columns during the earlier part of the week was so excessive as to compel the postponement of some comments on current performances intended for previous publication. This omission was repaired on Saturday. During the next few days not a little novelty will be presented at the City theatres, and considerable excitement exits among dramatic circles in anticipation of the labors and pleasures thus to come. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS begins his engagement to-morrow evening at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. The pieces selected for the occasion are "Married for Money" and "Patter vs. Clatter." From appearances, Mr. MATHEWS' engagement will be brilliantly prosperous....At Niblo's, on the same evening, the long-promised "Richard III." will be seen. The managers have bestowed much care and many dollars on this revival, and it is whispered the town will be quite amazed and captivated by its unexpected splendor. We have already mentioned the cast of the tragedy, which includes some fresh importations, and gorgeous armors, banners and other paraphernalia are talked of that will, we may be sure, impart much splendor to the spectacle....Mr. WALLACK announces FOOTE'S "Liar"—which is the next novelty at this theatre for Thursday. On Monday "Romance and Reality" has final repetition, on Tuesday "The Heir at Law," and on Wednesday "Birth." "Randall's Thumb" and "Rosedale" are still underlined here....To-morrow Mr. BOOTH intended to return to "Richelieu," the demand for that play being urgent among the patrons of his theatre, but "The Fool's Revenge" has made a decided hit, and will, therefore, be acted during Easter week. "The Winter's Tale" is subsequently to be brought out in, we are told, exceedingly fine style....At the Fifth-avenue Theatre "Jessebel" has continued to prove attractive, and has given opportunities, lacking before, to display the exceptional talent of some members of the company. This latter object having been satisfactorily attained, we hear without regret that Mr. BOUCICAULT'S trashy drama is to be withdrawn....."Horizon" is doing well at the Olympic. Mr. FOX improves amazingly in his parts as he mellows in them, and Sandoom Bouse, Esq., is now excessively amusing. Miss AGNES ERNST does much better with the heroine than at first, pretty and attractive as her performance always was, and the whole play, by dint of judicious cuts and greater closeness in the acting, is greatly improved....It is now determined that the season at the Fourteenth-street Theatre shall begin on Tuesday evening, April 11. Miss LAURA KEENE is manager, and Mr. W. CRESWICK, of whose claims we have already spoken, the chief opening attraction. We hope that Mr. CRESWICK will be cordially welcomed and fully appreciated, and that Miss KEENE will have all imaginable success. Should she make even a short season of English drama successful at this house, she will deserve credit for an achievement almost as difficult as it certainly will be unique....At Booth's, performances of "The Fool's Revenge" have occupied the week, with the exception of Wednesday evening and yesterday afternoon. On these two occasions, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT appeared in "The Marble Heart," and twice did himself credit as *Phidias* and *Raphael*. To-morrow "Richelieu," with Mr. BOOTH, will be reproduced....."Lohengrin" to the much-improved performance of which we propose to allude hereafter, has attracted very large audiences at the Stadt Theatre. Mr. WAGNER'S opera will be repeated to-morrow evening....The performances of this week, at the New-York Circus, close the season....Mr. BARNUM'S new show will be first exhibited in Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. An immense sum of money has been expended upon its elements, and we are satisfied that Mr. BARNUM'S experience has secured its judicious investment.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The Saturday popular concert at Association Hall, yesterday, was marked by an incident of which the impression was most unpleasant. Miss MARIE KEENE was to have taken part in it. The Hall was crowded. When that portion of the programme preceding Miss KEENE'S intended contribution to it had been interposed, an announcement was made that the lady had been duly engaged, but was not present. The announcement further set forth that two or three days ago Miss KEENE notified the management that she had sustained an injury to her finger, and would be prevented from playing thereby. But yesterday she expressed her willingness to perform, provided that the management doubled the amount she was to receive. Her proposal was rejected. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON was then introduced in her stead, and was cordially received, notwithstanding a very natural sense of disappointment. Miss KEENE, we learn, had supplied the management with the titles of the compositions she proposed to deliver, and these were mentioned in the bill. And she appeared last evening in Brooklyn, as it was heralded that she would. Facts of this kind require no commentary.

MR. S. B. MILLS IN BROOKLYN.

The first of Mr. S. B. MILLS' piano-forte recitals was given yesterday afternoon at the Athenæum, Brooklyn. The audience, though eminently appreciative, was not so large as the excellence of the performance deserved. Mr MILLS played the etude (A) from CHOPIN, and the waltz op 64, with great clearness and precision. The caprice waltz of TAUSSIG abounding with more marked effects, was rendered with much brilliancy. The duo for two pianos, LISZT'S "Tarantelle," where Mr. MASON gave his valuable assistance, was played with an *élan* and mobility worthy of all praise. Miss STERLING, the vocalist, has a good mezzo-soprano and sang a ballad of SULLIVAN'S with much feeling.

We trust for the credit of musical taste in Brooklyn that the two other recitals, to take place on the 15th and 22d of this month, will be better attended.

Miscellaneous.

PERFUMED AUDITORIUMS.

It is proper to remind the managers of our theatres of a nuisance which is growing a little too regular and severe to be quietly tolerated. A short time back somebody in Paris hit on the idea of perfuming a theatre with a perfuming scent. As an advertisement the notion was excellent, and the thing pleased for a time—until, we suppose, the public arrived at Mr. BEECHER'S discovery that the best scent for everybody is no scent. Still, the most odorous bouquet of "Jockey Club" or "Mille fleurs," might be better endured than the stench of strong tobacco that in most of our theatres—and, to prevent mistakes, we will add in some of the best of them—is breathed forth into the auditorium between the acts of the plays. Art and tobacco, we are aware, have affiliations, and that the musicians who work so hard to please the public should seek a little consolation under the stage in the intervals of their labor, may be very natural. It is not, however, satisfactory to find a first-class theatre smelling like a pot-house, and perhaps, on the whole, it would be safer, as well as more agreeable, if smoking under the stage—or on the stage—were interdicted. The rank pipes, chiefly affected by our friends of the orchestra, are especially ill suited for use in such places and on such occasions. It is impossible to keep the small out of the house, since the moment the orchestra-door is opened it pours forth with a rush which it would require something more than King JAMES' Counterblast to repel. We have more than once seen ladies made quite ill by these Stygian fumes, and trust the managers, who take so much trouble to gratify their patrons in other respects, will see to it that they are not further annoyed in this.

Home Notes.

A special matinée will be given at Wallack's Theatre, on Wednesday, April 12, at 1 o'clock, for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum of this City, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Let all the friends of the innocent helpless remember, and endeavor to assist the Asylum as much as it lies in their power. There is no more laudable charity than this, and the Asylum depends entirely on charity....Miss MILESON, and the company of which she is the bright particular star, leaves New-York this afternoon for Elmira, where they will sing on Monday. Tuesday, the one hundredth concert of the series takes place at Meadville....Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, a German musician who enjoys a European reputation as a conductor, and possesses, we learn, great talent as a violinist, has just reached this City, under engagement, for two months' *Pensi* to the Arion Society. Dr. DAMROSCH has obtained leave of absence from the authorities at Breslau, where he still holds the position of Kapellmeister....When Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS last acted in New-York—about fourteen years ago—Mr. J. H. SELWYN, now the cheerful business manager of the Olympic Theatre, performed with him....Mr. STUART ROBSON ended last night his engagement at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN are reported still at Maguire's Opera-house, in San Francisco. Mr. BANDMANN'S last appearance had been made as *Mercutio*, and Mrs. BANDMANN'S as *Juliet*, in "Romeo and Juliet."....Miss AUGUSTA DARGON has just now personated *Lady Macbeth*, in Galveston. The *News* speaks cordially, though mistily, of the performance....Mlle. MORLACCHI, at latest advices, was at Piper's Opera-house, in Virginia City....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON acts this week at the National Theatre, in Washington....The Wyndham Comedy Company were last week a decided artistic success at the Crosby Opera-house, in Chicago, but they do not seem to be prospering to the extent of their merits....Mr. FRANK MAYO was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....A new opera-house is said to be intended for Albany by New-York City speculators....The Boston papers speak in the most flattering way of Miss MILESON'S performances in oratorio....In Mr. A. P. PECK'S annual concert at the Boston Music Hall, on Wednesday next, Misses KELLOGG, CARY and MEHLIG, and Mr. THOMAS' orchestra will take part....Mr. THOMAS' farewell orchestral concert of his Boston series will be given on Saturday evening next....A proposition to prevent minors from attending the theatre without leave of parents or guardians, was sensibly rejected by the Massachusetts Legislature last week....Mme. MATTEWA-SCHNELLER acted last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Mrs. OATES and her company were at the St. Louis Olympic....The English Opera Troupe sang last week in Springfield, Ill....An adaptation of "Les Beaux Messieurs de Bois Doré," under the title of "The Marquis, or False and True," has been successfully brought out at the Chestnut-street Theatre, with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT. The *Fourth American*, while acknowledging the [work to be an adaptation, says: "Its reception more than compensates for whatever risk there was in the production of a play written by one entirely unknown to dramatic fame." This it is to be HARDOUIN!....LOTTA terminated last week her engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS acted last week in Springfield, Mass....The English Opera Troupe sings this week in Cincinnati....The Providence Opera-house Association will have its building in course of erection in a very short time. Last week about $60,000 had been subscribed, and enough additional money pledged to make up nearly the required sum. The stockholders will organize and select their ground, pushing the matter as rapidly as possible. An average of nine pendent. for ten years is guaranteed to the holders of certificates, together with other benefits which will make the investment a profitable one. Four of the subscribers put $10,000 each against their names....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS are reported in New-Orleans....Tuesday evening, Miss GLYN will read in Baltimore....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS acted last week at the Holliday-street Theatre in Baltimore....."Aaron Burr" was played last week at the Boston Globe, and "The Octoroon" at the Boston Museum....Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERCQ were at the Boston Theatre.

Russian Gossip.

We are very sorry to learn that serious illness has deferred Mme. PATTI-ROSA'S performances at Covent Garden....The English papers hear that Herr Kapellmeister REINECKE will arrive in London early in April, and remain there for the greater part of the season. Among other compositions, he brings a new overture written in celebration of the conclusion of peace....Dr. FERDINAND HILLER has consented to write a grand march for the opening of the International Exhibition on May 1, and he will personally conduct its performance. ....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says there is "a curious law in Russia concerning operatic matters, the object of which is not precisely to encourage native talent. No Russian musician, singer or dancer, may receive from a State theatre more than 1,143 roubles in any one year; and this principle has been extended for the benefit of composers, who are not allowed to receive more than 1,143 roubles (about $110) for any one work. The native artist may carry his talent elsewhere; but, in that case, he forfeits his claims to a pension. If he wishes to remain on the books of one of the Government establishments, he must content himself with the grotesque sum of 1,143 roubles as annual salary; and 1,143 roubles is the only sum the largest opera can be paid for an opera by a Russian composer. VERDI received from the management of the Italian Theatre 30,000 roubles for his 'Forza del Destino;' but then VERDI is not a Russian. The late Russian composer, DARGOMISKY, on the other hand, having declared, by will, that an opera of his left ready for representation was not to be sold for less than 100 roubles, no theatre could buy it; and a series of concerts are now being given at St. Petersburg in order to make up the difference between the traditional 1,143 roubles and the sum demanded by the composer's executors." The following details concerning two eminent musicians upon whom such honors are about to be bestowed will be read with interest: "Dr. WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT, upon whom Queen VICTORIA is about to confer the honor of Knighthood, is the son of Mr. ROBERT BENNETT, who was for many years organist at the parish church of Sheffield. He was born there in 1816. He was a pupil of Mr. CROTCH when he produced his first symphony in the year of the Royal Academy. It was followed at short intervals by his piano-forte concertos in D minor, E flat, C minor and F minor, which, by invitation of the Philharmonic Society, were performed at their concerts. Having formed an intimate friendship with MENDELSSOHN, he went in 1836, by MENDELSSOHN'S invitation, to Leipsic, where several of his works, particularly his overture to the Naiades, and his Concerto in C minor, were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus Concerts under MENDELSSOHN'S direction. His published works are numerous. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge, and shortly afterward succeeded RICHARD WAGNER as conductor of the Philharmonic concerts. JULES BENEDICT, who is also knighted, is a native of Kaychthoud, was born at Stuttgart in 1826, and began his studies under HUMMEL, at Weimar. He was introduced to the notice of WEBER, who took him as a pupil at the age of nineteen. He was, on WEBER'S accompanying him, summoned in conduct the German opera at Prague, and was afterward employed in a similar capacity at the Theatre of San Carlo and that of the Fondo at Naples. In 1837 his first dramatic work, in two acts, called 'Giacinta at Ernesto,' was produced at the Fondo, but being essentially German, it did not please at Neapolitans. In 1850 he returned to his native city, and his opera, 'I Forschers in Goa,' was warmly received. BENEDICT came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of Mme. MALIBRAN, and in 1838 undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum. His first English opera, 'The Gipsy's Warning,' was produced in 1838 with great success. His subsequent operas, 'The Brides of Venice' and 'The Crusaders,' had a long run at Drury Lane, under the direction of Mr. ALFRED BUNN. During the season of 1859 and 1860 he conducted the operas at Drury Lane, when he brought out an Italian version of WEBER'S 'Oberon'"....Miss ANNE BREWSTER writes to the Boston *Advertiser* a letter concerning Mrs. FANNY ANNE KEMBLE'S latest reading in Rome, given during the first week in March. She says: "Mrs. KEMBLE, who is reported by some of the New-York papers to be spending the Winter in England, gave a reading at the Sala Dante last Monday for the benefit of the British charitable fund. The hall was, of course, well filled, and the receipts, exclusive of expenses, were 2,500 francs. Sala Dante is not a good room for such a purpose, its acoustic qualities being very poor. Added to this the upper window overlooking the Fountain of Trevi was open for ventilation, consequently the murmur and ripple of that inspiring mass of water added to the confusion of sound. The reading platform also was too low. But even with these drawbacks the pleasure was very great. It is something simply to look at FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE to those of us who are old enough to remember what that name was the synonym for youthful genius, beauty and fascination, especially as there is so much of the former greatness remaining. STORY, who heard Mrs. KEMBLE for the first time on Monday, said, after the reading, in that fine, enthusiastic, spirited tone which is so unaccustomed in him: 'What Mrs. KEMBLE may have been it is impossible for me to imagine, when I see what stupendous power there is in

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her now.' The play she selected for the reading was the 'Merchant of Venice;' but all the way through, every scene and every part was bridged over skillfully which was not Shylock's. The unfeeling usurer was the principal thought. Mrs. KEMBLE gave no tenderness to Shylock's character. She represented him as entirely free from the sentimental construction put upon the creation by those who, as TRACY GRAY drolly says, think HELEN of Greece and Bluebeard's wife innocent, and would make us believe Eve never took the apple; it was a cowardly fabrication of the serpent. From beginning to end, she made the meaning very simple. Shylock was bitter, avaricious man, not only full of hate, but devoid of ordinary tenderness; even when he spoke of the turquoise his wife gave him, which he would not have parted with 'for a wilderness of monkeys,' there was no soft memory of youthful love. It seemed as if Leah had made herself only mentionable in his eyes by giving him a valuable gem; and when, at the close of the trial scene, he asks leave to depart, so thoroughly hateful had Mrs. KEMBLE made him one felt like hooting him off, and wondered why he had not met with lynch law."

The Metropolitan Hotel Furniture—Motion for its Sale.

In the case of the Messrs. LELAND, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, who were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, Mr. DENIS McMAHON, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, yesterday, made application before Judge BLATCHFORD that the furniture in the hotel, which he represented to be very valuable, should be sold by auction on the premises by an auctioneer appointed by the Court. He observed that the removal of the furniture from the hotel would necessarily injure it very materially, and if sold in its present location it would, in all probability, be purchased by the incoming tenant.

Judge HILTON, who represented Mr. A. T. STEWART, stated that his client had a mortgage on the furniture for $50,000 for a half year's rent of the hotel, and if the property was sold there it would suffer very considerable injury from the mob that would likely be present. If the auction was held there the damage to the painting alone would be $20,000. It was the interest of all parties that the property should be sold for the highest amount, but on the part of Mr. STEWART, he would object to the sale of the hotel, unless it could be so arranged as under the supervision of the Deputy Marshals, that it could be conducted without detriment to his interests.

Judge BLATCHFORD—Against the will of Mr. STEWART I do not feel called upon to order the sale of the furniture in the hotel.

Gen. TREMAIN, counsel for the Marshal, claimed that his client should have the superintendence of the sale, and he was desirous that the property should be disposed of by WILDMAN & HOGUERY, and not by Mr. HILTON, the party suggested by the petitioning creditors. After some further discussion counsel for the separate parties consented to submit an order determining the time, place and the manner of the sale to the Court.

Capital Prize, $25,000.

The reopening of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Co-operative Distribution Association, at No. 598 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts., the wheel having been examined by a committee appointed for that purpose, and found to contain every prize on the list—in view of which fact we have been permitted to reopen and to continue the sale of shares and distribution of prizes. The first consignment has been according to announcements, and it is the intention of the Association to carry out every promise made to the public. The sale of tickets and drawing of prizes will be made between 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., at the Depository and office rooms of the Company, No. 598 Broadway, next door to Holmbold's drug-store. The purchasers of tickets will be allowed to do their own drawing from the wheel, on the spot, at the time the tickets are purchased.

GRAND LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.		
CAPITAL PRIZE	$25,000 00	$25,000 00
3 Cash Prizes	$10,000 00	30,000 00
4 Cash Prizes	5,000 00	20,000 00
14 Cash Prizes	1,000 00	14,000 00
16 Cash Prizes	500 00	7,500 00
30 Cash Prizes	200 00	6,000 00
50 Cash Prizes	100 00	5,000 00
80 Cash Prizes	50 00	4,000 00
DIAMONDS.		
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	$1,500 00	$1,500 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	1,200 00	1,200 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	1,000 00	1,000 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	800 00	800 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	600 00	600 00
4 Ladies' Diamond Rings	300 00	1,200 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Pins	200 00	200 00
2 Ladies' Diamond Pins	100 00	200 00
GOLD WATCHES.		
12 Gold Watches	$200 00	$2,400 00
12 Gold Watches	200 00	2,400 00
12 Gold Watches	150 00	1,800 00
12 Gold Watches	125 00	1,500 00
20 Gold Watches	100 00	2,000 00
30 Gold Watches	75 00	2,250 00
100 Plated Watches	25 00	2,500 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
25 Seven-octave Pianos	$800 00	$20,000 00
20 Seven-octave Pianos	700 00	14,000 00
15 Seven-octave Pianos	600 00	9,000 00
10 Melodeons	300 00	3,000 00
10 sewing-machines	75 00	750 00
10 Sewing machines	100 00	1,000 00
5 Oil-paintings	1,000 00	5,000 00
10 Oil-paintings	500 00	5,000 00
21 Oil-paintings	250 00	11,000 00
15 Oil-paintings	300 00	4,500 00
11 Oil-paintings	200 00	2,200 00
12 Oil-paintings	100 00	1,200 00
25 Prizes Chandeliers	100 00	1,250 00
3 Sets Harness	100 00	300 00
2 Sets Harness	100 00	200 00
1 Fire-proof Safe	1,000 00	1,000 00
10 Carpets, 30 yards each, at $2	60 00	600 00
100 Prizes Silver-ware, amounting to		2,500 00
110 Prizes Miscellaneous, amounting to		1,100 00
25 Pieces of Furniture		6,000 00
20 Pieces of Carpet, 40 yards each, at $2	60 00	4,800 00
1,000 Prizes	Total value	$250,000 00

The second Concert will take place at Steinway Hall, April 14. Tickets, $1 each, entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing.—*Advertisement.*

Caution!

BANKS, BANKERS AND SAFE-MAKERS TAKE NOTICE!!!

The subscribers having been informed that certain manufacturers and vendors of safes are furnishing, or proposing to furnish,

"THE RUBBER-PACKED FLANGE OR JOINT"

in burglar-proof safes and vaults, to *prevent the introduction of nitro-glycerine, or blowing in the powder*; this is to notify ALL PERSONS manufacturing, vending or using said India-rubber packed flange, or its equivalent, in burglar-proof vault-doors or safes, that we shall hold them responsible and prosecute for such infringements of our rights; and parties who may have purchased will also be required to settle for such unlawful use.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The public are also cautioned against infringements on the following patents, which are of vital importance in the construction of burglar-proof work:

Herring & Flory's patent, Oct. 18, 1859, frankfinite of spiegel slabs.

Herring & Flory's reissue, May 27, 1862, frankfinite of spiegel slabs.

Farrel & Sherman's patent, June 4, 1861, frankfinite and cross-rods.

John Farrel's patent, July 23, 1861, detachable bolt.

F. H. Williams' patent, June 3, 1862, double-hinge and acute flange.

F. H. Williams' patent, Jan. 13, 1863, tongue and groove and double-hinge combined.

Farrel's patent, July 12, 1865, India-rubber-packed flange.

Farrel & Welmar's patent, March 29, 1870, patent-lever hinge and tongue and groove.

Farrel's patent, May 10, 1870, conical bolts.

Farrel's patent, Sept. 6, 1870, solid hooped body.

Farrel's patent, January, 1871, tongue and groove and sliding-hinge.—*Advertisement.*

Just three Weeks' more, and then comes the most moving day of all the year. Before that time a large amount of new furniture must be bought, and where to buy it becomes an all-important question. We would suggest, as a place combining all the requisites of fine work, fair prices, large assortment, and latest styles, fashionable designs, the R. J. SOUTHBACK'S Manufacturing Establishment, at No. 620 Broadway. Those about to buy anything whatever in the furniture line, from a single chair to a parlor set, should not fail to call and examine his fine, well-made stock. Having a branch manufactory on the premises, where the most skilful workmen and the best attainable materials, and the consequence is that his patrons are never displeased. He makes a specialty of French cylinder and secretaire-house desks of every variety. Call and examine the display of plain and ornamental cabinet furniture now on exhibition by R. J. SOUTHBACK, at No. 620 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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2,000 Ga. 6s, 7s, G. bds. 91⅛
2,000 N. Car. old 6s.....37
20,000 S. C. 6s, R. & B. 7s. 33⅛
2,000 do.....do. cash. 33⅛
4,000 N. Car. 6s, new bds. 37
1,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds.....91⅛
1,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds.....91⅛
1,000 U. P. 1st.....94
1,000 do.....do. cash. 94
2,000 U. P. 1st, L. G. R. 72¼
10,000 do.....do. 72⅝
10,000 do.....do. cash. 72⅝
1,000 do.....do. 72⅝
1,000 C., C. & I. C. R. 1st 94
1,000 do.....do. cash. 94
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2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 100⅛
4,000 C. J. C. new 7s. 101⅛
1,000 St. L. & A. M. 7s. 90
do.....do. 90
2,000 do.....do. 90
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 7s.....C. 87
4,000 do.....do. 87
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 7s.....C. 87
4,000 C. J. C. new 7s. 101⅛
1,000 St. L. & A. M. 7s. 90
do.....do. 90
2,000 do.....do. 90
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 7s.....C. 87
4,000 do.....do. 87
2,000 C. & I. C. 1st, 7s. 94
1,000 N. Mo. R. 1st, 7s. 94
1,000 do.....do. 94
2,000 C. & P. of Mo. 1st. 79
2,000 St. L. & S. E. 2d, 8s. 90
2,000 do.....do. 90
2,000 do.....do. 90
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AMERICAN SILKS

IN THE POPULAR BRANDS OF "GRAND CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE," AT $1 00 AND "GERMANTOWN AMERICAN," AT $1 25 AND $1 50, ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALSO, A FRESH INVOICE OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS IN RECHERCHE DESIGNS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS OF RARE BEAUTY, ALSO SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

WILL EXHIBIT ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11,

THEIR NEW STYLES IN

LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS.

LADIES' SWISS WALKING SUITS.

LADIES' PIQUE WALKING SUITS.

CHILDREN'S HANDSOME PIQUE WALKING COATS AND SUITS.

WE SMALL OFFER

LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS FROM $5 up to $18.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS FROM $6 up to $20.

LADIES' SWISS SUITS EVERY PRICE.

$7 50 and $10.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE SACKS AND BLOUSES, $1.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, $3 and $4.

CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $3 75 to $6 50.

CHILDREN'S LINEN BLOUSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 50 to $3.

LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1, $1 50, $2.

LADIES' TUCKED CHEMISES, 75c. and $1.

LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS, 75c. and $1.

LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS, 75c. and $1 25. BEST IN THE WORLD.

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, TUCKED AND RUFFED, $1.

LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS, AT $1.

LADIES' PERCALE WRAPPERS, $1 25.

LADIES' CAMBRIC SUITS, $1 50.

INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE FOR $40.

LADIES' TROUSSEAU, COMPLETE, $200.

LADIES' FINE LINEN OVERSKIRTS, $12 to $20.

LADIES' GLOVE SACKS, (FROM BERLIN.)

CHILDREN'S SILK AND MOHAIR DRESSING SACKS.

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE DRESSES AND SUITS TO ORDER.

LADIES' BLACK SILK WALKING SUITS.

LADIES' JAPANESE SILK WALKING SUITS.

LADIES' MOHAIR SUITS, &c., &c.

IN STOCK.

LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,

WILL OPEN A FRESH IMPORTATION OF LACE CURTAINS,

IN NOTTINGHAM AND REAL LACE,

BY THE SET OR YARD, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,

WILL HAVE THEIR

FIRST GRAND OPENING OF NEW SPRING GOODS

On TUESDAY, April 11.

A CARD.

JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverley-Place,

HAS ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES IN

BLACK DRESS GOODS,

INCLUDING THE VERY FINEST GRADES OF

BLACK SILKS,

JAPANESE SILKS, EXTRA HEAVY FRAME AND CANVAS, MESH GRENADINES, &c.

ALSO,

COMPLETE SUITS FOR MOURNING, READY MADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,

WILL MAKE AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF DECIDED NOVELTIES IN

LADIES' BRAIDED SUITS, POPLIN, ORGANDIE, LAWN AND LINEN SUITS, DRESSES, &c.

LADIES' EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED SILK, CLOTH, CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE JACKETS.

LADIES' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW, CHIP AND LEGHORN HATS AND BONNETS.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c., &c.

CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE ABOVE, WHICH WILL BE FOUND MOST AT-TRACTIVE, BOTH AS TO STYLE AND QUALITY, BUT ALSO IN PRICE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,

WILL OFFER ON THAT DAY AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN

IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR RETAIL STORE, VIZ:

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, SHAWLS, &c.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DUCKS, DRILLS, &c.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING—SUITS AT $5 EACH AND UPWARD.

HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

The sale of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress-goods and Domestics, damaged by water at the burning of the store of M. C. DeBevoise, will continue until they are all closed out. No. 289 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

BRADBURY BROS.,

(Late Sollims & Bradbury)

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,

one door below Bleecker-st.

beg to call special attention to their tailor suit department.

DRESSES AND SUITS,

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER,

which in point of style and finish can be equaled by few houses in the City, and surpassed by none, and which we offer at a much lower price than the same class of goods can be bought elsewhere.

We have also a fine assortment of

BEIGE, WOOL AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

AND A SUPERB MAKE OF

LLAMA LACE POINTS,

guaranteed to wear, and the patterns unsurpassed in real thread.

ALSO,

BLACK GROS GRAIN and GLACE SILKS, SUMMER SILKS, SATINS, &c., &c., to which, as regards quality and price, we ask a comparison with any other house. ALL OUR BLACK SILKS ARE WARRANTED OF LYONS MANUFACTURE.

No others will give Satisfaction.

DRESS GOODS.

We shall make LARGE ADDITIONS on MONDAY to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, and invite special attention to them. They consist of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

JAPANESE SILKS, &c., &c.,

and are well worthy the attention of purchasers. An inspection entails no obligation to buy, and will convince those having a prejudice against dealing out of Broadway that our GOODS are the same in QUALITY, and our PRICES unquestionably LOWER.

We have a large assortment of WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, LINENS and HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

BRADBURY BROS.,

(Late SOLLIMS & BRADBURY,)

Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,

One door below Bleecker-st.

N. B.—For the accommodation of our German friends, we have arranged seats in order to give them an opportunity to view the procession.

GRAND OPENING AT Altman Bros. & Co.

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR RETAIL STORE, VIZ:

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, SHAWLS, &c.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DUCKS, DRILLS, &c.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING—SUITS AT $5 EACH AND UPWARD.

HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

The sale of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress-goods and Domestics, damaged by water at the burning of the store of M. C. DeBevoise, will continue until they are all closed out. No. 289 Grand-st.

DIAMOND MOHAIRS.

It has been almost impossible to this country to furnish a really good Alpaca which would retain its color and brilliancy. The enormous duties making goods cost high, the tendency has been to import Alpacas that would look cheap. Such goods, made of inferior materials, soon lose their appearance, and the result is a lady saves 75 cents to a dollar which costs $30 to make up, and is quite shabby in a few weeks. Satisfied the ladies would appreciate a really good Alpaca, we have imported a first-class Alpaca, known in England, France and Germany, and the result has been (as we anticipated) a steadily-increasing sale, and customers have worn them for some time say they will not wash colors, and do not crease, wrinkle, or lose their color and brilliancy.

Unlike the ordinary Alpacas sold in this country, these goods have no dressing in them, and consequently are not injured by water, and may be sponged if soiled, as the brilliancy is obtained by the fine wool they are made of, and not by hot pressing and high finishing, like the ordinary goods.

Do not buy an Alpaca until you look at these goods. Try them, and you will find they are what they claimed for them.

They are new to be obtained from nearly all first-class retailers throughout the country.

Sole Importers, N. B. FALCONER & CO.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 324 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Most elegant shapes and styles, our own importation.

CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE, OR TO ORDER.

AND A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, NURSING CORSETS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, RIDING-BELTS, BELTS AND TOURNOURS.

In hair-cloth and every other variety, and latest styles, also a full line of Ladies' Hose, all to be sold at a great sacrifice the balance, about 200 dozen, of elegantly-shaped real French Corsets. Removed last Fall from store No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—A

fine lot, comprising very recent purchases in Europe, at attractive prices. W. RUSSELL, No. 12 East 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 62 5th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by W. S. Mount, N. A., together with the collection of an amateur gentleman, comprising important pictures from W. S. Mount, N. A., Beckman, Tallee, Patrois, Bristol, Guerre, Proyer, Butler, George Hall, Peoria, Brodhardt, Carl Hubner, Soggins, Wm. Brown, Horn, Slade, Thomas Cole, Kaufman, W. T. Richards, Cortes, Marshall, Sommer, W. T. Clark, Moses, Sackrs, Chapin, Duverger, Norman, Vergnes, Barse, Fenton, De Haasener, Verboekhoven, Wm. H. Beard, Hart, Hunt and Ackery & Salisbury, now on exhibition, day and evening, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 62 5th-av., corner 14th-st., to be sold at auction MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th April, at 8 o'clock.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 108 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., near 6th, the entire furniture, consisting of carved walnut parlor suits in crimson brocatel, rose-wood suits in rep, rose-wood sofas, rose-wood tables, marble-top tables, extension-table, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut dressing-bureaus, pier mirrors, console table, black walnut bureaus, enameled suites, black walnut bureaus, enameled suites, black walnut wardrobes, 4 poster bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, lasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, lace curtains, cornices, lambrequins, engravings, lithographs, lounges, &c., Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the Chickering Piano with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 136 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved walnut parlor suits in figured reps, rose-wood sofas, tables, &c., Brussels, pier mirrors, lace curtains, black-walnut wardrobe, black-walnut library-table, black-walnut chairs, black-walnut bedsteads, wash-stands, dressing bureaus, mattress, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, engravings, Brussels carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS BELONGING TO THE LATE WM. SCHAUS.

I will sell at the Somerville Gallery MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th April, by order of executors of the estate of Wm. S. Mount, N. A., his entire collection of oil-paintings, &c., together with the valuable collection of a gentleman amateur. Now on exhibition free, day and evening.

ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., } NEW-YORK, April 7, 1871. }

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON MAY 10, 1871, one horse, wagon and harness, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 170 Greene-st., New-York City. Child deceased disadvantageous will be rejected. Terms cash.

JOHN NEWTON,

Lieutenant-Col. Engineers, Brevet Major-Gen.

FURNITURE SALES AT AUCTION AT BLEECKER & SON'S.

In addition to these regular sales Bleecker and the appraisement of property, give their special attention to HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at the residences of the owners. Office 17 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR sale or to lease on most favorable terms.—FIFTH-AVENUE, REAL ESTATE FOURTH-STREET.—First-class modern brown-stone house.

PARK-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house.

EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR PARK-AVENUE.—First-class modern stone front.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Modern-sized modern house.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE.—First-class house, handsomely finished.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Superb large house, in fee.

FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Small modern house.

FORTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Full-sized new dwelling.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Large and small houses.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK.—First-class four-story high-stoop new brown-stone house, 20x60, lot 100 feet, in fee; possession.

ALSO,

BUILDING LOTS, on and adjoining 5th and Madison-avs., above and below the Park, at lowest rates.

ALSO,

$20,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on BOND and MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn PROPERTY. MORTGAGES CASHED.

ALSO,

6 twisted, striped lot of Madison-av. and other houses for sale and to let.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

S. VAN RENSSELLAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 16 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $15,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, NO. 109 East 79th-st., a 100 feet street, three-story and basement house, by 25 feet; lot 100 feet; brown-stone, black-walnut parlor finish. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber, 45th-st., North River, and No. 3 Pine-st., or 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—WE offer in this street, near Madison-av., a desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, over 24 feet wide; also, a stable with the house. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A NOTHER BARGAIN—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in 47th-st., near 5th-av., 21.6x60x100; frescoed, with all improvements; only $15,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE PURCHASE—FOUR-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av. in 22d-st., 20x42x100; will become valuable for business; only $40,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A SUPERIOR-BUILT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; will be sold cheap to a private party. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HUNTER, No. 18 Pine-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST.—BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—For sale, a most desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 22x62x76.6 in completest order; a convenient location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR property in Jersey City, a four-story brick dwelling house, full of tenants; best location in Harlem. Inquire of JOHN BALMORE, owner, 151-av. and 111th-st.

FIFTY-AV., ABOVE 59TH-ST.—A fine lot, 25x100, price low; also, a corner lot, 24x100, and street lot combining, below 60th-st.; also, plots and single lots, below and fronting the Park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, as a bargain, No. 158 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., 20x80 feet; four-story brown-stone front; will be rented or sold soon. S. P. AVERILL, office Brooklyn Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.—A valuable property, 21.2x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public meeting-place; price $141,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOURTH-AV., ABOVE THE PARK, FINE lots, four lots and stable, cheap; with possession; also, valuable plots, 25x100, on Madison-av., fronting Central and Morningside Parks, for sale or exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—TO BE SOLD, SECOND door east of 5th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., a first-class, four story, stone, high-stoop, 22x97x100; a very elegant house, and in the best order.

HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,792 Broadway.

$17,000—A BARGAIN.—FOUR-story English-basement brick; 16.6x80x100, handsomely furnished and in first-rate order; in West 35th-st. HATCH & BIKER, 1,792 Broadway.

A CHOICE HOUSE FOR SALE IN 21ST-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; 20x100; elegant order; only $30,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE BEST-BUILT houses, Dorchester stone, to be found, in 30th-st. near 5th-av., to be sold cheap if promptly called for. HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,792 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS, the elegant brown-stone house No. 10 East 46th-st., full size; if not sold soon will be rented. S. EDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company, 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 423 Lexington-av.; lot 16½ by 64th-st. House 20x50, lot 20 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VAN DYKE HOTEL AND restaurant property on Catherine-slip; also 90x100; a splendid investment for a hotel man.

D. D. ORRELL, No. 281 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK House, in a pleasant neighborhood; terms easy. Apply at No. 69 2d-st., after 10 A. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 20x50, lot 100 feet, on the south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; ready to occupy by the 15th of April; price, $18,250; cash $6,250, mortgage $6,000, five years, seven per cent. Apply to S. B. VREELAND, No. 261 Hart-pl., in rear Court; or E. W. CLARK, of Boynton's Son & Co., No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY STORE, NO. 661, OPposite Bond-st., to let; size 25 by 100 feet, together with the four-story store in the rear, No. 12 Mercer-st., which is divided to suit; will be rented separately or together; immediate possession; rent low. Apply as No. 129 Fulton-st.

A FINE FRONT OFFICE, 18X8, WITH four large plate-glass windows, No. 177 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., to let. Inquire of A. S. PATTERSON, International Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 152 Broadway.

A COMMODIOUS AND CHEERFUL Hall in a central location which has been used for religious services during the past three years, may be obtained for the same purpose. Apply to WM. B. DE GARMO, No. 93 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND BASEments, No. 66 Liberty-st., one door east of Broadway, adjoining Mutual Life building.

F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LET—THE STORE FLOOR AND BASEment No. 346 6th-av., to be altered or repaired to suit a good tenant. Inquire of ROBT. L. BROWN, No. 120 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED—BY A family of four adults, six rooms for housekeeping, between 42d and 59th sts., both sides of town, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; rent not over $600 per month. Address BOX NALL, Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 118 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning leave the steamboat landing at Albany at 5 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodge's Express, No. 3 Brevoort-pl., and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 75 cents; berths 50 cents; state-room $1. Steamers leave daily (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Spring-st. These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COAL.

COAL.—THE BEST QUALITY OF CUMBERland and other semi-bituminous and bituminous coals, for steam and smithing purposes, for sale at the lowest market prices by the cargo.

GEO. W. PECK,

No. 26 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A KLEBER STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 121 and 123 E. 16th-st., offers 500 ornamental and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLEBER & CO., MARBLE WORKS.

S. KLEBER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 123 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT & DENNIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock A. M. at

REUNION AND PARK-AVENUE HOTELS, Old and Shaw,

by order Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, U. S. M.,

LARGE QUANTITY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, &c., &c.

Contents of above elegantly-furnished hotels.

Catalogues at place of sale.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

No. 11 Pine-st., first door.

WEDNESDAY, April 12,

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

MITCHELL-PLACE, EAST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop house, No. 1 Mitchell-place, 100 feet west of 1st-av., together with that part of the private street known as Mitchell-place, lying directly in front of said house.

EAST SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house, basement and back-cellar, with brown-stone trimmings, No. 228 East 78th-st., 16.10x100x102.7; all modern improvements, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., &c.; house in good repair.

Maps and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY ASSIGNEES' SALE.—By order of the United States Court, will be sold by auction without reserve on TUESDAY, next, 11th April, at 12 o'clock M., at the premises, the terms cash, Lease of BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and SIX LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 218, 227, 219, 221, 223, 225 East 11th-st., New-York City. Wm. E. Brockway's old stand; good-will, and a trade of 100 bbls. per day. Also 600 bbls. stock ale, 9 trucks, 11 horses, harness, engines, boilers, process pumps vats, tubs, worms, refrigerator, well pump, good well of cool water, 2,000 gallon tank, 1 barrel, 600 half-barrels, and all other fixtures and appendages in complete order for brewing 200 bbls. per day; ready to start forthwith. For particulars inquire at the Brewery, of

J. M. GUILBEAU, No. 23 East 22d-st.

JOHN GORDON, No. 3 State-st.,

Assignees.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1871.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. H. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. Adjourned Executor's Sale, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871, at 3 P. M., on the premises, of two new cottages and 4 desirable residence lots, being the property of E. A. JAQUES, deceased, on Front, east and Waverly sts. and Oakland-avenue, Hudson City, Jersey City Heights. This property is well located on a prominent corner. The large house contains eleven rooms and is attractive in appearance, and has a lot of land, well improved. The cottages contain seven rooms each.

For full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—SUPREME COURT.—STEVENS vs. STEVENS. By virtue of a judgment of said Court, I will sell at AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871, For particulars, see posters, to JOHN B. HASKINS, Referee, or to S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.

JAMES A. PLEMING, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.—A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE ON HARLEM RIVER, 300 FEET.

HOUSE and NINE LOTS OR GROUND on the south side of 121st-st., extending to the river, with all the privileges of riparian owners, will be sold at public auction, by JAMES A. PLEMING, auctioneer, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in the proceeding on the 15th day of March, 1871, the undersigned will sell, on THURSDAY, the 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reunion Hotel, on 42d-st., in the City of New-York, all the property of the bankrupt consisting of all the property mentioned by a chattel mortgage made by A. D. Le Fevetate to James E. Shaw, Dec. 1, 1869, covering a quantity of household furniture;

All the property mortgaged under the chattel mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to said James E. Shaw, dated Feb. 1, 1870;

All the property mortgaged under the mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to John Matthews on or about Aug. 18, 1870;

All the personal property transferred by Julius A. Robinson, or by him and Frederick P. Nashr to James E. Shaw, under certain bills of sale.

All other personal property of said Julius A. Robinson.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the Reunion Hotel, in 42d-st., in said City of New-York.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the property known as Nos. 643 and 645 4th-av., in the City of New-York, the last two parcels being known as the Park-avenue Hotel.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1871.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed to April 10, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Rosalie property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 22, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern, three large sized bedrooms and half bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to BRAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 122 Times Office.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF West Farms, a very desirable residence for both Summer and Winter. The house has all the modern conveniences and improvements, viz., hot and cold water, bath, &c., and is in most excellent order.

The grounds—either seven or fourteen acres, as may be desired—are beautifully laid out, with large garden, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., with large forest and evergreen trees; out-buildings all in perfect condition. The situation is exceedingly accessible, being distant but five minutes' drive from Tremont, or 45 minutes from Fordham's station, on the Harlem Railroad, over good roads. Twenty minutes from Harlem steamboats, over Southern Boulevard, and but half an hour's drive from Central Park.

Will be sold on very liberal terms, furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Any City property, together with horses, carriages, fine cows, and every variety of poultry if desired. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINing advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 20 trains each way daily, at about range of Fifth-av. omnibuses; splendid views of Sound; gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elmsbeth. Less than a mile from three depots; every way desirable permanent place of residence. For fully particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 236, New-York City.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season. Also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots on the ocean front, or vicinity, located for investment or building purposes, for sale.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

Printed catalogues, giving full particulars, mailed free.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Rising Sun, most beautifully situated on commanding ridge, with extended views of Hudson River and surrounding country, eight acres of fine land, beautiful lawn, planted with over 1,000 evergreens, besides a great variety of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs; house of 12 rooms, with bath-room and cold and cold water, bath, range, &c. Particulars and photographs at office of BLACKWELL & MARKS,

No. 55 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., a spacious residence, located on West Jersey-st., (Chilton Hill); lot, 200x330; house, 60x30, two stories high; contains fifteen rooms and all modern conveniences. The grounds are tastefully ornamented with evergreen and deciduous trees; garden well stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Terms easy and possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of NICHOLAS MURRAY, No. 120 Broadway.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE and out-buildings, with 10 or 200 acres land; valuable fruit orchards, beautiful lawns and shade trees; 1¼ miles frontage on the Hudson; price extremely low; title, residences and farms all sizes and localities, for sale and exchange.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two stories and basement, and nearly new. Lot 85x100 feet, with a variety of fruits and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For further particulars call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 30 John-st.

PEEKSKILL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A beautiful country-seat, 82 acres under highest cultivation; large stables, gardens, quantities of fruits, forest shade trees; large communication residence; every convenience; rare water, stream; price very low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 1 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Montrose.—Large brick house, brown-stone trimmings, ranges, hot and cold water throughout; seventeen acres of land; variety of fruits; good out-buildings; fine river and inland views.

BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT, AT HARRIson, mansion and 25 acres of land, beautiful lawn, evergreens and shade trees in great variety; fruit in abundance; out-buildings complete; splendid views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; $16,000.

BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

A VARIETY OF DESIRABLE COUNtry-seats and smaller places on the Hudson and elsewhere near New-York for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, by BLACKWELL & MARKS,

No. 55 Liberty-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—House containing eight rooms, modern improvements; within eight minutes' walk of station. Apply to V. W. MACFARLANE, No. 27 Pine-st.

A VERMONT SLATE QUARRY, TEN Acres land, houses and fixtures for sale or exchange for City property. Address E. B., Hoffman House, or G. PARKER, Poultney, Vt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at moderate price, at No. 345 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. No moving in May.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 273.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, on second and third floors. Inquire of gentlemen only; various reasonable rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board; private family; no moving; references.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 49 Washington-square, (north.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

A FIRST-

THE PEACE CELEBRATION.

The Grand German Jubilee of Monday.

The Final Arrangements—The Programme of the Procession—An Immense Demonstration Anticipated.

The arrangements for the grand demonstration of the German citizens on Monday, in honor of the conclusion of peace between France and Prussia, are now complete, and the celebration promises to be a very imposing character. The German societies will take part in it, and do their best to make it an entire success. The Brooklyn societies propose to act independently of their New-York brethren to a certain extent, and will have their parade in the morning, and after a review by the Mayor, at the City Hall, will proceed to this City, and aid in swelling the ranks of the New-York societies. The celebration will commence this evening in the German churches, by grace services and solemn thanksgivings for the termination of the conflict. The programme for Monday embraces a grand civic and military parade, which will undoubtedly be the largest display ever witnessed in this City.

Gen. DODWORTH, commanding the military division, heading the grand Feat procession, has issued an order, directing that the line shall be formed by the organizations of the National Guard in Thirteenth-street, east of the right wing in Third-avenue, in the following order:

First Division—Gen. REDDIT commanding, in Thirteenth-street.

Second Division—The united vocal organizations, Major SAUER, Marshal, in Twelfth-street, east of Third-avenue.

Third Division—Schuetzen organizations, Capt. GERDAU, Marshal, in Twelfth-street.

Fourth Division—Veterans and Turner organizations, Marshal WAGENMANN, in Tenth-street.

Fifth Division—Brooklyn musical organizations and French citizens, Marshal KUNZE, in Tenth-street.

Sixth Division—The Brewers and organizations of the Nineteenth Ward, HENRY CLAUSEN, Marshal, in Eighth-street.

Seventh Division—Twentieth Ward organizations, HENRY TIEMKEN, Marshal, Seventh-street.

Eighth Division—Citizens' organizations, Mr. FEUERS, Marshal, in Tenth-street.

Ninth Division—Lodges, Fifth-street.

Tenth Division—Benevolent associations, in Fourth-street.

Eleventh Division—Trade organizations, Mr. LEITER, Marshal, Third-street.

Twelfth Division—Cavalry in Second and on First-street.

The procession will start precisely at 11 o'clock, when a marching salute will be fired on Tompkins-square. The line of march will be from Thirteenth-street down the Bowery, Chatham-street, through the City Hall Park, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around the Washington monument and Union-square, through Fourteenth-street to Second-avenue, down Second-avenue to Houston-street, through Houston and Avenue D to Tompkins-square, where at 5 o'clock the mass-meeting will be organized.

The procession will be reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council.

The mass-meeting on Tompkins-square, at 5 o'clock, will be opened by the singing by the vocalists of LUTHER'S hymn, "Eine Feste Burg ist unser Gott," whereupon the meeting will organize. Thereupon an address will be delivered, to be followed by the singing of the "Wacht am Rhein" by the united vocalists. Then another address will be delivered, to be followed by an orchestral performance, the Coronation March. Then comes the reading of the resolutions, and then the chorus "Nun Danket Alle Gott" will close the proceedings. The following speakers are to address the meeting: Messrs. Horace Greeley, W. C. Bryant, Ex-Gov. Solomon, Oswald Ottendorfer, Sigismund Kauffman, Dr. Bartholomaeus, Magnus Gross, and Dr. Kopler. Messrs. Willy Wallach, Hugo Wesendonck, Fred. Schaus, and Fred. Schack will preside at the speakers' platforms, of which four will be provided, in the centre of which will be erected the grand platform for the vocalists and orchestra.

The Festival Committee requests all Germans of the City and vicinity to suspend business on Monday, and invites the public at large to unite in the celebration. Mr. CARL SCHURZ therein will not participate in the peace celebration, but will have a service at the Turn Halle to-day, when Dr. VON HOLST will deliver an oration. A decoration of the busts of SCHILLER and HUMBOLDT in Central Park will take place on Monday by the ladies of the Turnverein.

The preparations for the General Peace Jubilee in Brooklyn are now complete. GEO. KINKEL has been appointed Grand Marshal. There will be twenty-five societies in line. The procession will form at the junction of Bushwick-avenue and Grand-street, from that point it will pursue the following line of march: Along Grand-street to North Second street, thence to Graham-avenue and, along Graham-avenue, Grand, Second, South Sixth and First streets to Broadway, and thence up Broadway and through McKibbin and Ewen streets, Montrose-avenue, Lorimer and Meserole, back to Ewen, to Wyckoff-street, to Union-avenue, and thence along that avenue to Fourteenth-street and Bushwick-avenue, where the dismissal will take place.

The following-named organizations will march to the Williamsburg peace procession to-morrow: Independent Pickelhauben Guard, Turner Sharpshooters, Thirty-second Regiment, the Saengerbund, the Liederkranz, the Arion, Freedens-freunde, Hermann's Sons, Odd-fellows' Band. TRETZ will be Grand Marshal. The procession will leave Sander's Hall, Lorimer-street, at 12 o'clock.

Genealogical and Biographical Society.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society met last evening at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-avenue, Mr. CHARLES B. MOORE presiding, and Mr. JOHN S. GAUTIER acting as Secretary. Large and valuable donations of books were received from various gentlemen, and three new members were elected. Col. T. BAILEY MYERS was called on to make some remarks on "Colonial New-York." He said that the subject, although treated so well by many gentlemen, furnished a mass of chaotic material which required careful collection by the historian. Col. MYERS then gave a very interesting sketch of New-York from the earliest settlement by the Dutch down to the declaration of American Independence. He alluded to the healthy financial condition of the City in the year 1693, which contrasted favorably with the financial state of New-York at the present day. Referring to the character of Gov. FLETCHER, 1692.) the lecturer said that the land grants which he made were as astounding as the grants of land made during the last decade to railroad companies.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Col. MYERS, the meeting adjourned.

EASTER REJOICINGS.

Easter Celebrations—Easter Even and Easter Morning—The Services in the Various Churches—Magnificent Floral Display and Grand Musical Programmes.

The penitential season of Lent, with its forty days and forty nights of pious supplemicals, of obedience and humiliation, closed yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon was observed as "Easter Even," and the anticipatory preparations for the grand and glorious transition to the rejoicings of today were like the golden sunset after a cloudy day.

A most enchanting scene was enacted at the German Catholic Church of the Redeemer. The altar was gorgeously decorated and illumined, and surrounded by nearly 200 children arrayed in white. The host was borne around the church in the presence of an immense and devout audience. The procession consisted of eight priests, ten acolytes, the children, a military company and five parish societies. The Easter Even choral service music, accompanied by the great organ and an orchestra.

A full choral "Even Song" was performed at Trinity Church. Service was intoned by Rev. Drs. VINTON, OGILBY, DENNISTOWN, COFFIN and BROWN. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER administered the rite of confirmation to sixty candidates, mostly young persons. Services were also held in the evening, at St. Paul's, St. John's, Trinity Chapel, and many other churches.

THE PREPARATIONS YESTERDAY.

Throughout yesterday there were many indications of the probably increased observance of the great Easter Festival of 1871. Porters and messengers were constantly met laden down with the wire and the frame-work of all devices, for skeleton patterns of the Easter floral decorations—stars, anchors, shields, crosses, crowns, pyramids, bowers, wreaths and garlands, indeed everything symmetrical and beautiful. The florists have never been so busy, and perhaps never before were so many fair hands employed in plucking and arranging the floral treasures of private conservatories to glorify the sacred festival.

Today is the Resurrection morning, one of the "days of days" in all the Christian calendar. The churches will present a brilliant appearance. Flowers, fragrant, beautiful and superb, will meet the vision everywhere. They will cluster under the chandeliers. Lights in the Catholic and Episcopal churches, there are very other temples of worship which will have at least a garland or a vase of spring exotics on their altars. The theme of the occasion will probably inspire the preachers with special eloquence, and fine discourses may confidently be expected.

OBSERVANCES IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There will be imposing services in Trinity Church. The Church will be radiant with light and fragrant with lilies blooming about the altar. Roses, lilies and other rarer and costly flowers will suggest "the beauty of holiness" in the sanctuary. The musical services will be performed by a choir of sixty voices, accompanied by the two great organs, and a full orchestra of forty brass and stringed instruments, including drums and cymbals. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON will preach in the morning. At St. Thomas's Church there will be a rich floral display. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM F. MORGAN will preach in the morning. Mr. WARREN's double organ and full choir will render a fine selection of music. At St. George's will be choice decorations, Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach, and some portions of the service will be choral. Services will be preached in Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. EWER; St. Paul's, by Rev. Dr. DIX; St. John's, by Rev. Dr. WESTON; Trinity Chapel by Rev. D. SHOPE, Grace Church by Rev. Dr. POTTER, Calvary Church by Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE, Church of the Heavenly Rest by Rev. Dr. HOWLAND. These, as well as All Saints', St. Alban's, St. Ann's, and the other Episcopal churches, will be elegantly decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

THE DAY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The most magnificent display will be made in the Roman Catholic churches. In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mass will be celebrated by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, at 10½ o'clock, assisted by Rev. Dr. STARRS, Fathers MCGEAN and MCNEARNEY and Rev. Mr. LYNCH. The music will be on a grand scale; the orchestra is to be enlarged for the occasion, and a new mass will be sung.

At St. Stephen's Church, solemn mass will be celebrated by Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY; deacon, Rev. Father HENRY; subdeacon, Rev. Father DANTERE. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, the pastor. The mass to be sung is HAYDN's No. 3. An orchestral accompaniment and an increased chorus have been added. The superb marble altar is profusely decorated, and a blaze of light will fill the chancel. At St. Ann's, the floral ornamentation is beautiful. High mass will begin at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Father PRESTON being celebrant; Rev. W. C. POOLE deacon, and a scholastic from the Jesuit's College sub-deacon. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. DUCEY. At the Church of the Nativity, the Redemptorist Fathers have beautifully adorned their church in East Third-street. The celebrant of the solemn high mass will be Rev. Father LAMMERS; deacon, Rev. Father URBAN; subdeacon, Rev. Father PRICE; master of ceremonies, REV. Father KLAPHAKE. Rev. Father REINHART is to preach the sermon.

At the Church of St. Teresa the "Forty-hours' Adoration" will commence with the high mass by Rev. Dr. JAMES BOYCE. The Young Ladies' Sodality belonging to the church will keep the "watches" during the adoration. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at the usual hour by Rev. Father BOYCE, Rev. Father FLATTERY being deacon, and Rev. Father MCCAULEY, subdeacon.

St. Francis Xavier's Church is splendidly decorated, and will be brilliantly illuminated during the Grand High Mass, which is to be sung by Rev. Father BENDEVAN. The assistant priests will be Father BUSSAM, deacon; Father CASSIER, subdeacon. Rev. Father ROMAINE is to preach. The music will be the "Resurrection Mass," by BERGH.

St. Peter's will be radiant with flowers. Solemn High Mass will begin at 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. M. C. O'FARRELL, celebrant; Rev. H. B. GALLAGHER, deacon; Rev. Mr. ALLEN, subdeacon; and Rev. WM. QUINN, master of ceremonies. An extra choir, and a full chorus, will give fine effect to the music, which will consist of HAYDN's Imperial Mass.

SERVICES AT OTHER CHURCHES.

At St. Paul's (Lutheran) Rev. Mr. GERSTENHAEBER will preach in the morning. Two special pieces will be sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. MAYER, the organist—namely, "Seyfert's Hymn," and "Hallelujah" from HANDEL's Messiah. In the several other German Lutheran churches in the City special services will be held.

At the Church of the Messiah Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH will preach; at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD; at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM; at the New-England Congregational Church, in Madison-avenue, Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, and at the Anthon Memorial Church, in Forty-eighth-street, Rev. R. H. NEWTON. At the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, in the evening a farewell missionary meeting will be held.

EASTER IN BROOKLYN.

The preparations among churches of all denominations for the celebration of Easter in Brooklyn have been more extensive than they ever were before. At sunrise the bells of St. Ann's will peal out the Easter carol, and at the same hour low mass will be celebrated in all the Catholic churches; and the services of the morning will close with a solemn high mass, in which there will be an officiating priest, a deacon and subdeacon. In the afternoon, in the Catholic churches, there will also be a "solemn high vespers," and in the evening the celebration will close with the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. At St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, located on the corner of Warren and Hicks, of which Father FRANDOLF is pastor, everything has been done to give impressiveness to the ceremonies. BRIGNOLI, the celebrated tenor singer, and his wife, will sing at the mass.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy—Failure of the Jury to Agree.

At the opening of the Court at White Plains, yesterday morning, the jury in the case of BUCKHOUT, of Sleepy Hollow murder notoriety, stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, nor was there the slightest prospect or possibility of doing so; that they had labored incessantly from the time the case was submitted to them, but they still found it impossible to agree upon the rendition of a verdict, by reason of a certain element of opposition which precluded the possibility of bringing in a united verdict. The Court inquired whether there was any other juror desirous to say anything on the subject. None of the jurors offering any remarks, Judge BARNARD said that the trial must be brought to a satisfactory close; the case had now been twice tried; it had already cost the county about $10,000 to try the case; the question to be decided by the jury was a simple one and might be easily arrived at if the jury approached it in the right way.

He told the jury that he might have shut them up, without allowing them any refreshments, and subjected them to discomforts and privations, but such had not been his course. He said they were drawn from the most respectable and intelligent citizens of the county, and he should therefore expect a verdict at their hands. He told them that unless they gave a verdict before his departure for home, the Court would be adjourned until Monday morning, until which time they must necessarily be locked up.

Mr. GRAY, the foreman, made an earnest appeal to the Court against such a decision, observing that two of the jurors, himself one of them, were too ill to undergo such an ordeal.

Mr. MILLER, a juryman, said the difficulty involved was not the law or the evidence.

Judge BARNARD remarked that if such was the case it was a sorry day for the town, but he would rather record this statement.

Another juror (Mr. CARROLL) remarked that the observations of Mr. MILLER was not the exact statement of the case; that it was in the evidence, but he was confident that the difficulty could not be overcome if they (the jurors) remained together for a month.

From some information which, it is supposed, the Court subsequently obtained, that a verdict need not be looked for under any circumstances, the jury were brought in at noon and discharged from further consideration of the case.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE.

The Disappearance of Mrs. Fox—Cruelty of Her Husband—The Deceased's Fortune.

The circumstances attending the sad fate of Mrs. WM. W. FOX, whose body was found floating in the North River, on Thursday last, continue to excite public attention, and in social circles, particularly where the parties were known, the subject is the main topic of conversation. The discovery of the remains, of course, puts to rest many of the rumors concerning her whereabouts since her mysterious disappearance in February last. By many it had been supposed that she was hiding from her husband, who, in his treatment, was anything but kind, and with whom frequent disputes occurred in relation to money matters. For several years prior to the death of Mr. FOX, which took place March 8, just one month subsequent to the disappearance of his wife, he was terribly addicted to intemperance, and when under the influence of liquor was not only abusive, but the abuse resulted in personal violence. His decease was caused by dissipation. The unhappy life of the married couple was well known at the Everett House, where they resided, and was the subject of general conversation in the hotel. Mr. FOX at various times is said to have beaten his wife, and she often expressed herself as in fear of her life. On the afternoon of Feb. 11, after one of these unhappy altercations, Mrs. FOX left her husband with the avowed intention of committing suicide, and visited the residence of Mr. MOSES, (No. 452 Fifth-avenue,) a personal friend. She left his house at a late hour of the evening in a carriage, accompanied by a son of her friend, aged about sixteen years. Arriving at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, Mrs. FOX alighted from the carriage, expressing her wish to return to the hotel alone. This the young man seemingly permitted, but after she had gone a short distance, he also left the carriage and followed her. Instead of going home Mrs. FOX proceeded down Twenty-sixth-street to the North River, followed by the young Moses, until she reached Eighth-avenue, when he lost sight of her. His story is that Mrs. FOX looked around, and he, thinking he was discovered as spying out her movements, stepped into an area in order to avoid observation; when he again sought the object of his search she was gone. From that time to the present her whereabouts remained a mystery until her remains were discovered on Thursday evening as stated. Her friends, however, (of which she had many,) and all the guests in the hotel, who knew the unhappy facts in the case, sympathizing with her, fully believed that she was only concealing herself, and cherished the hope that she would reappear in time. Mrs. FOX was a native of Tarrytown, Westchester County, owning the place known as "Valentine Hill," near Yonkers. In her own right she was wealthy, owning, in addition to the above real estate, property in Newport, R. I., valued at $60,000. Highly accomplished, beautiful, and not about thirty years of age, it would seem that she had everything to render her life happy and agreeable, experience of her married life. Before the death of either of the parties, it is understood that they made reciprocal wills, leaving their individual property to the survivor in the event of either's decease. The disposition of the estate will involve some intricate and interesting questions, which it will be the duty of the Courts to adjudicate.

Coroner KELSEY yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. EMMA FOX, and the evidence being conclusive that her mind was upset by the constant dissipation of her husband, a verdict was rendered that she committed suicide by drowning, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. Her friends from New-Jersey have taken charge of the body, and will see it decently interred.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

Further Adjournment of the Reference in the English Stockholders' Suit.

Yesterday afternoon KENNETH G. WHITE, Master, resumed the hearing of the reference directed by Judge BLATCHFORD to be instituted into the disposition and whereabouts of 60,084 shares of stock of the Erie Railway, the property of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders, and which is alleged to have been illegally seized and held in the possession of JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD and the directors of the Railway Company. Since the order of reference was issued, considerable embarrassment and delay has been experienced in the difficulty found by the counsel for the complainants in producing witnesses who are reputed to be in the interest of the defendants, many of whom are their employes, and who, it is rumored, have received early notice of their positions within a short period.

As on the last occasion, yesterday's session was entirely taken up with a comparison of the numbers of the original certificates, with the statements in the transfer-books, denoting the delivery of the property to the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, and but little discrepancies were discovered by the examining counsel. The only item which could not be accounted for, were those in the certificates from No. 39,049 to No. 60,056, inclusive, containing ten shares each, and these the witness, Mr. MORTIMER SMITH, Assistant Secretary of the Company, stated must have been unintentionally omitted or were posted in some other books by mistake. The immense piles of Erie literature, some 600 volumes, which have been brought into Court for reference, are heaped around the offices in endless confusion, a nuisance to the Commissioners.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, the argument on the petition for a review of the proceedings in the District Court adjudicating the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad a bankrupt, which was postponed from the previous Saturday, was again adjourned for two weeks by consent of the counsel engaged for the respective parties.

Will of the Late James G. Bolles, of Hartford—Charitable Bequests.

The will of the late JAMES G. BOLLES has been admitted to probate in Hartford, Conn., and disposes of an estate valued at $280,000. The *Courant* says that he leaves to his wife all the real estate, furniture, household goods, carriages, live stock, &c., of which he desires no inventory taken, and also $40,000, all to her and her heirs. Various bequests are made to his children, brothers and other relations, and he also makes the following public bequests:

To the First Baptist Society of Hartford, $10,000, to be applied to any church purposes that may be deemed best.

To the Hartford Hospital, $10,000.

To the Connecticut Baptist Convention, $10,000, the annual income to be expended in supporting domestic missions or aiding feeble churches in Connecticut.

To the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, $10,000, the income to be applied to the purposes of the Society.

Funeral of Col. Pratt.

The funeral of Col. ZADOC PRATT, who died at Bergen on Thursday, took place yesterday from the residence of his nephew, Mr. E. D. POND, on Bergen-avenue. Among the persons present were a delegation from the leather dealers of the "Swamp," and also from East Newark. EZRA PRATT, a brother of deceased, eighty-three years of age, and now the only surviving member of the family, (which fifty years ago was one of the most prominent in New-York, was also present. Col. PRATT was born in Rensselaer County, New York, in the Fall of 1790, and was at the time of his death nearly eighty-one years old. He was sent to Congress as a Representative, and in 1842 was chosen for a second term.

The funeral services, yesterday, were conducted by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Scenes in the Tombs—Sentence of "Jim" Cusick and Others.

The notorious "Jim" CUSICK, reputed to have been the trainer of MACE, the prize-fighter, and said to be a Tammany politician of "Reddy the Blacksmith's" style, was arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. SAMUEL C. MAY, conductor of an Eighth-avenue car, testified that on Thursday morning last, the prisoner came on board his car, at Leroy-place, and in his company he, without any provocation, Judge SHANDLEY looked upon the complainant's bruises, and then upon the huge form and grimacing face of the prisoner, with varied but unmistakable expressions of countenance. The latter declared utter ignorance of the affair, as he was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was sentenced to a fine of $20 and ten days' confinement in the City Prison.

AMELIA SAUNDERS, a tall, gaunt-looking woman, and JULIA THOMPSON, a thoroughbred Topsy in style and color, were convicted of an assault upon Officer BRIAN. Shortly after midnight, in Grand, near Wooster-street, the latter detected JULIA THOMPSON in the act of snatching a gentleman's hat from his head, and run away. The officer gave pursuit and caught her in an alleyway. SAUNDERS was arrested for interference. Both females were sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

A deaf mute was arraigned on a charge of assaulting his father. The examination was interpreted by the father in the sign language. Judge SHANDLEY suspended sentence, on condition of promised good behavior.

A young man named ROBERT PALMER was charged by his mother with the theft of her money. Sentence was suspended at the request of the mother.

HENRY LEIBE was charged by Mr. BERGH'S officers with driving two horses that had running sores on their breasts. He was fined $15, which was paid by his employers, of the Lion Brewery. For the same offense JOHN BYRNE and JAMES WITTERMAN were also fined $10.

THE PARK-PLACE JOB.

Unlawful Assessment of the Commissioners—Inconsistent Logic of the Corporation Counsel.

The latest feature in the Park-place job, the exposure of which, as published in the *Tribune*, has received the warmest approval of the numerous property-owners who have been onerously taxed by the ring for the widening, is the discovery of the fact that the Commissioners acted unlawfully when they increased the assessment for the benefit of the City from three-fifths to four-fifths of the original amount. The laws relating to street opening, &c., as given in MURRAY HOFFMAN's book, distinctly prescribe that it shall be illegal to increase any assessment over one-third the first amount. In the Park-place job, the assessment on the City at large was made nearly two-thirds greater than the original sum. It also appears that the Commissioners committed another unlawful act in connection with the job, in altering and amending their report after it had been deposited for inspection as required by law. This was done by them for the purpose of defeating the opposition of the property-owners. Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, in advocating the altered and amended report at the time of its confirmation, entirely overlooked the fact that the Commissioners' action was unlawful, and endeavored instead to create the impression that the report had been made and presented in a proper manner. He said at the time, according to the *World*, that "the objections that had been presented had been signed as against the original report, and not against the one presented for confirmation, and with reference to that report."

In the Broadway job Mr. O'GORMAN took the very opposite ground, by urging to have the report vacated because it had been altered and amended after it had been deposited for inspection. According to the stenographer's notes, "he called attention to the 2d of Hoffman, page 58, declaring it unlawful for Commissioners after a report has once been deposited for inspection, as required by law, by increasing the amount of any other assessment for benefit, or diminishing any award for damages, and said that in this case it appeared by the affidavits that not only was the assessment against the City increased, but, in point of fact, the assessment of damages against the City appeared on the report when first deposited for examination." The law which Mr. O'GORMAN cited on the occasion is as follows:

SEC. 35. It shall not be lawful for Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to alter or amend any report, or supplemental or amended report, after the same shall have been deposited for inspection as now required by law; by increasing the amount of any assessment for benefit, or diminishing any award for damages, unless the person or persons, party or parties, affected by such increase or diminution shall have had notice thereof and an opportunity of being heard before said Commissioners before their report shall be presented to the Court for confirmation. (Act of April 15, 1859, laws of 1859, chapter 295.)

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Case of Sun-Stroke—A Precocious Boy—The Cooley Keyes Larceny.

ELISHA DEVAU, a carman, aged forty, was yesterday taken from the corner of William and Fulton streets, suffering from what appeared to be sun-stroke. He was removed to Centre-street Hospital, where he died. The Coroner was informed.

JOHN RILEY died, yesterday, at No. 508 West Thirty-sixth-street, from the effects of a fall of a plank upon him on Monday last.

THOMAS J. HART, a fireman attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was, yesterday, held, at the Tombs, by Justice HOGAN, for stealing a gold watch and chain worth $55, on Feb. 4, 1870, from the premises of MICHAEL W. BOWEN, No. 22 Rose-street, during the time the extensive fire was raging at OCKENHAUSEN's sugar-house. The watch and chain were not seen again until yesterday, when the chain was recognised hanging from HART's vest, and the watch was afterward found in his pocket. HART was held for trial.

JOHN O'DONNELL, a boy, was held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, upon the charge of stealing a horse and coal-cart, and selling the coal. HUGH MCCANN, a driver employed in the yard of RICHARD SHERIDAN, at the foot of Canal-street, had procured a load, yesterday, and had gone as far as Leroy-street, when he was stopped by O'DONNELL, who said that Mr. HEATHER wanted him to return. MCCANN left the coal in charge of O'DONNELL, when the latter drove the cart to the grocery-store of ADOLPH MISTER, on the same street, and sold him the coal for $4. The boy had received no money in payment and had dumped the coal on the sidewalk, when MCCANN appeared with an officer.

CHRISTOPHER P. MULLEN, a plumber, was committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain while employed at work in the house of JOHN M. TOBIN, No. 57 East Thirty-fourth-street.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JOHN WILLIAMSON and CHARLES BROOKS were committed on a charge of stealing clothing worth $100 from the house of MARGARET PURCELL, No. 58 Carmine-street.

PHILIP HARGREAVES and WILLIAM CLARK, charged with the robbery of $6,000 from GEORGE ELLIS, alias Cooley Keyes, were committed, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail each.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the premises of DELMAR & LYNDON, importers and manufacturers of bonnet frames, No. 11 Worcester-street, doing a damage of $500 to the stock, which is insured for $6,000 in the Ætnas.

Early yesterday morning the schooner *Providence*, of Camden, Me., was run agroundon the flats in East River off the foot of Ninety-sixth-street. About 10 o'clock she took fire, and with her cargo of 800 barrels of lime was totally destroyed, causing a loss of $5,000, on which there is no insurance. She was owned by her commander, Capt. L. P. KELLY.

HENRY VOGEL, living at No. 38 Grand-street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, after which he jumped out of a fourth-story window and went through a wooden stoop, but escaped from this combination of attempts to destroy his life with injuries which are not fatal. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Sudden Advent of Warm Weather.

Yesterday brought a most extraordinary change of temperature. The previous day had been mild, but ended with an oppressive night. Yesterday morning, at sunrise, the atmosphere seemed more like a July morning, than the early days of April. At 7 o'clock the mercury stood at 57°. The sun poured down with midsummer vehemence, and increased in powerunti1 4 o'clock in the afternoon At noon the thermometer stood at 75°. At 3 o'clock it was at 80° in the shade. At 5 o'clock it was at 78°, and from 10½ until after midnight it was 74°, the air feeling warmer than a June evening.

A Plea for Simpler Social Pleasures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Foreigners on first visiting us often express their surprise on seeing at what an early age our young women go into society, and at the self-possession and coolness they exhibit in the "drawing-room." Now, Mr. Editor, may I ask can a young woman long retain the simplicity, modesty, and freshness, so inviting to the lover's eye, when she is rushed through the school at high-pressure speed, graduated at fifteen, and then immediately, without rest, put through the drilling of the ball-room, the theatre and the concert; with sight-lacing, ice-creams, and late suppers thrown in *ad libitum*. In past years parents were simply confined to the daughters of the rich, we might hope for some change, but it is too true that the daughters of the poor emulate the rich so far as their pockets will allow, and when the daughters accept employment in our factories down-town, it is only to be better able to go to work in a silk-dress, or exhibit themselves on the avenue, like their sisters, in foolishness.

A young man may, for a short time, be led astray by the glitter and glare of the beauties of the ball-room, but, on second thought, he comes to the wise conclusion that that is not the place to take his wife from. As for the old-fashioned way of "going a courting," that is no longer recognised as the "correct thing." Being introduced to the "old folks," and getting an invitation to tea, and going to church with the family, soon led to a happy marriage to both parties. Now, all is changed; courting commences with a flirtation on the avenue, then an appointment at the theatre or church, or else a bouquet, or the theatre, and ends by popping the question amid the whirl of one of STRAUSS' waltzes, or between the sets at Wallack's. In fact, from the school to the wedding everything is done in haste, and repente of at leisure.

No wonder our hotels flourish; young couples don't want to commence house-keeping, and, with idleness on their hands, it is not to be surprised at that our Courts are filled with divorce cases.

Now, Mr. Editor, we can only have a change when our people stop cultivating the pleasure-seeking characteristics of the French, and return to the simpler tastes of our forefathers. Let us have more of the style of parties given years ago, and less parties, where the "old and young meet," and let our young folks have up their "sociables," where the "old folks" may join in the way, and the "marriage question" will soon be a question of the past.

For one, I will confess that just so soon as I shall meet a young woman with a good education, acquired more at home than elsewhere, I shall be no backbiter to take that step which is the wisest young man can take when he finds the right partner, who can always prove a wife, companion, counselor and friend, and will be a blessing to her husband in his struggles, his trials, his hopes, his ambitions and his triumphs.

JOHN TRUE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 31, 1871.

Costly Official Reports.

Among the items of expenditure found in the annual statement of A. J. BOURNE, Public Administrator, is the payment of $150 for preparing the annual report of the office; $6,044 43 to the New-York ——— for publishing the Administrator's report for 1869; $601 90 to the Albany *Evening Journal* for publishing the same report. It also cost the City $2,907 97 for printing the Administrator's report for 1869 in the *Transcript*, in which TWEED is interested; and $1,000 for the same work in the Albany *Argus*. How much more it cost for publishing the reports for 1868 and 1867 does not appear by the present statement.

Personal.

Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel. Senator George A. Kennedy, of Albany; Hon. Charles A. Washburn and Hon. Erwin Davis, of California; Hon. James M. Scovil of New-Jersey; Gen. C. D. McDougall, of Auburn, and Prof. Charles A. Lee, of Peekskill, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House. Baron Stahel, of the Prussian Legation; Congressman Dawes, of Massachusetts; Prof. W. P. Blake, of Washington, and Hon. M. P. Bemus, of Mayville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Connecticut, is at the St. George Hotel. Prof. Mahan, of West Point, is at the Coleman House. Capt. Davenport, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of the late J. HOWARD WAINRIGHT took place at Trinity Chapel yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. DIX, who officiated, was assisted in the services by Rev. Drs. HIGGINS, WESTON and SWOPE. The ceremonial of invited pall-bearers was omitted. Bouquets wrought into beautiful shapes were placed on and about the body, while a profusion of white flowers filled the casket, and were strewn upon the steps of the chancel. The body was placed in Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Theodore Marschall, George Mittaner, Charles F. Rand and Michael Hollacher; adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy by Simeon Leland, Charles Leland, Warren Leland, Daniel Kimpner, Ebenezer Hereford, Nicholas Hunner, Caleb H. Mallit, Andrew Moore; discharges were granted to Charles A. Hoffman, Jr., and Isaac Davis; and Theodore F. Kelly's and discharges were refused to Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr.

On Saturday, two heavily-loaded trucks were observed toiling up Broadway, each drawn by two small, miserable horses, all covered with foam. One truck had seven large barrels of whisky on it, and the other six barrels. When the trucks reached Broadway they were stopped by Mr. HENRY BERG, and the drivers were compelled to reduce their loads.

On Friday, Sergt. PHILIPS, of the Yorkville Police Court squad, arrested THOS. LEARNEY on a real estate office in Liberty-street, on a warrant taken out by WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, of No. 601 West Forty-sixth-street, who charged him with swindling him out of $3,000 worth of real estate in Indiana. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and was locked up for examination.

The final disposition of the "Dee" Simmons fund was made yesterday at Denslt Hall. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., announced that two books of deposit, representing $350, had been placed in a savings bank for each child of the deceased, and that a cash check for $75 for the widow had been prepared and would be delivered to her.

The British bark *Lac*, Capt. PUTT, bound for Kingston, Jamaica, while lying at anchor off Bedloe's Island, yesterday, was run into by the steam-boat *Magenta*, staving in her sides, port-quarter-boat, and causing her to leak badly. She was towed into the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to discharge cargo.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the show-window of H. C. F. KOCH's dry-goods store, No. 15 Canmine-street. The fire was extinguished by one of the clerks, who had his hands badly burned in protecting his employer's property. Damage $200; insured for $24,000.

At 5 o'clock last evening, BRIDGET DOWDING, aged two years, whose parents live at No. 541 West Forty-third-street, was run over by an ice-cart in Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and was fatally injured. She was taken home.

The funeral of WM. J. ROSE, a brilliant journalist, author and orator, was celebrated yesterday at the Baptist Tabernacle Church, in Second-avenue. The body was removed to the cemetery at St. Mark's Church for sepulture.

Mr. FAVARGHE's French class for ladies and gentlemen has removed to the chapel of Dr. CROSBY's church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and now meets three evenings and three mornings each week.

The annual dinner of the former pupils of old Public School No. 9 will take place on Tuesday evening next at St. James Hotel. Tickets can be had on application to DANIEL SLOTE.

SARAH SLANE, aged 103 years, died suddenly at No. 220 West Eighteenth-street, apparently from old age and general debility.

The Silver Star Base-ball Club will play a picked nine at Hunter's Point, on Monday. The game called at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning four of Gen. JOURDAN's Deputy Assessors captured a wagon containing six barrels of illicit rum, at the corner of Houston-street and Flushing-avenue. The man in charge of the wagon made his escape. The officers drove the property to WITTY's livery-stable, where, on examining the vehicle, they found a card bearing the name of B. NICHOLS. About two hours after the capture a body of coachmen from the Sixth Ward attempted to recover possession of the property by force, but they were defeated by the Assessors.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved, and letters of administration granted: Wills proved—Helen McLaughlin, of Scott County, Iowa; Marion Duryee, of Flatbush; Margaret Johnson, Mary Ann Morrison, Mary Braun, Gottfried F. Hesse, John B. Servoss, Patrick McGowen, Margaret Johnson and Isaac O. Thorp, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Richard J. Stallwell, of Gravesend; Johannis Lott, of Flatlands; Thomas Lykes, Wm. Hanna, Catharine, Doyle, Paulus J. Martin, Daniel Mulholland, Mary McCusker, otherwise called Mary Blaney, Sarah A. Adler, J. W. Karston, and Lewis C. Klumpf, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Wm. L. Smith, were granted to Thos. Smith; of Frank Reitz, to Frederick Eggers, of Brooklyn.

In the Academy of Music, to-morrow night, will be inaugurated a Ladies' Fair, which has long been in preparation, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. Everything has been done that is at all likely to contribute to the success of the enterprise. Besides the objects to be exposed for sale will be "a burlesque opera," "a floral temple," "Punch and Judy," &c. Mayor KALBFLEISCH will preside at the opening. Four excellent bands have been engaged. The Fair will be open every night for two weeks.

Mr. FRANCIS LANZER, a well-known resident of East New-York, committed